B·S·A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 241— BOMBAY MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1925. ONE ANNA

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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Daily Edition.

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If you require to have a true but unfailing friend, we should like to recommend our world-renowned

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

in reality, they are a boon to suffering humanity.

They have served many, and will serve you too—in curing Mental weakness, Brain-fag. Indigestion Constipation, etc.

Only a Rupee per tin with 32 pills For a detailed and complete price list please write to:—

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P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
17th Oct.	MOOLTANx		20,847
24th ,,	KAWAL-PINDI		16,100
31st ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,941
7th Nov	RANCHI		16,100
14th ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA		16,100
12th ,,	CHINA	NALDERA x	15,953
19th ,,	DEVANHA		8,151
26th ,, 1926.	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,919
2nd Jan.	RAWAL-PINDI		16,100
9th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th ,,	RANCHI		16,100
23rd ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND.		11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,941
27th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6th March	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
13th ,,	RAWAL-PINDI		16,100
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
27th ,,	RANCHI		16,100
31st ,,	CHINA†		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
17th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,919
24th ,,	KANPURA		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDAx	16,227
8th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
15th ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,089
22nd ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† S. S. "China", 31st March, extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—

1st Saloon to London £ 80, £ 70, & £ 60.
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ,, 72, ,, 62, & ,, 56.
2nd Saloon to London £ 54, and £ 52.
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ,, 50, ,, ,, 48.

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the 'China.' on the 31st March 1926

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons
12th Nov.	MERKARA	8,285
26th ,,	MADURA	8,975
10th Dec. 1926	MARGHA	8,278
14th Jan.	WARFIELD*	6,060
4th Feb.	GHARINDA*	5,306
18th ,,	GOLCONDA*	5,316
18th March	DOMALA	8,441
8th April	MARGHA	8,278
29th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD*	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer	

* Cargo Vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P & O SAILING TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

16th Oct.	MALDERA	Australia
27th Oct.	TAKADA connecting at Colombo with	Colombo Australia
10th Nov.	MOLDAVIA SOUDAN connecting at Colombo with	Straits, China, Japan Australia
24th ,,	NARKUNDA SICILA*	Straits, China, Japan
22nd Dec.	DELTA connecting at Colombo with	Straits, China, Japan
	MONGOLIA	Australia

*Will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
12th Octr.	VITA	Karachi and Kathiawar Coastports
14th ,,	KARAPARA	East Afr. Africa.
16th ,,	VARELA	Basreh via Karachi
17th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi and Kathiawar. Coastports

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every weeks. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Basreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Sado Maru.	T. Sonoyama.	5898	6th Oct.	14th Oct.
Toyooka Maru.	S. Enya.	6098	14th ,,	30th ,,
Tottori Maru.	G. Masuda	5973	29th Oct.	12th Nov.
Tamba Maru	J. Fujisawa	5845	15th Nov.	29th Nov.
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba	5976	1st Dec.	15th Dec.
*Wakasa Maru	T. Habaki	6083	16th Dec	30th Dec.

* Passenger Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs
Singapore	300	200	140	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	145
Shanghai	530	355	240	160
Kobe	600	400	268	170

For particulars please apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay

Telephone No. 20272 Telegrams YUSEN

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports,
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents.

Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 30-6-25	30,80,305
Reserve Fund	25,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Amballa City	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Jullundur	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Peshawar Cant
Calcutta	Karachi	Patiala
Delhi	Kasur	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Sialkot
Gojra	Meerut City.	Sim'a
Hafizabad		Srinagar

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THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

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R. J. KHANNA, Manager.

TICKETS AMERICAN EXPRESS TOURS

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Do you plan to go home next season via Suez or the Pacific? If so now is the time to register for your accommodation.

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BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid .... Rs. 3,75,00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,77,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
SIR NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E.,
N. M. MURRAY.

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LONDON OFFICE:
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MANAGER:
Sir SIDNEY SITWELL.

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Abbottabad	Kumbakonam	
Agra	Karachi	
Ahmedabad	Kasur	
Ahmedabad City	Katni	
Ahmednagar	Lahore	
Ajmer	Larkana	
Akola	Lucknow	
Akyab	Ludhiana	
Aligarh (Pay Office)	Lyallpur	
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)	
Alleppey	Madura	
Ambala City	Mandalay	
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency)	Mandalay City (Pay Office)	
Amraoti	Mangalore	
Amritsar	Masulipatam	
Bangalore	Meerut	
Bareilly	Meerut City (Pay Office)	
Bassein	Mirzapore	
Bellary	Montgomery	
Benares	Moulmein	
Berhampore	Mooltan	
Bezwada	Moradabad	
Bhopal	Murree	
Bombay (Byculla)	Mussoorie	
Bombay (Mandvi)	Muzaffarpur	
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Muzaffarnagar	
Broach	Muttra	
Bulandshahr	Myingyan	
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Mymensingh	
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nadiad	
Calcutta (Park Street)	Nandyal	
Calicut	Nagpore	
Cawnpore	Nainital	
Chandausi (Pay Office)	Narayangunge	
Chittagong	Nasik	
Chandpore	Negapatam	
Coconada	Nellore	
Cochin	Nowshera	
Coimbatore	Cotacamund	
Colombo	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)	
Conjeeviram (Out Station)	Patna	
Cuddalore	Peshawar Cantt.	
Cuddapah	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency)	
Cuttack	Poona	
Dacca	Poona City	
Dehra Dun	Purnea	
Darjeeling	Quetta	
Delhi	Rajahmundry	
Dalhousie	Rajkot (Kathiawar)	
Dhanbad	Raipur	
Dhulia	Rangoon	
Dibrugarh	Rangpur	
Erode	Rawalpindi	
Ellore	Rawalpindi City (Pay Office)	
Etawah	Saharanpur	
Ferozepore	Salem	
Farrukhabad	Sargodha	
Fyzabad	Secunderabad (Sub-Agency)	
Gaya	Serajgunge	
Gorakhpur	Sholapur	
Godhra	Sialkot	
Gujranwala	Simla	
Guntur	Srinagar	
Gwalior	Sukkur	
Hapur (Pay Office)	Surat	
Hathras	Tellicherry	
Hubli	Thana	
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Tinnevelly	
Hyderabad (Sind)	Tirupur	
Indore	Trichinopoly	
Jaipur	Trivandrum	
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Tuticorin	
Jalpaiguri	Ujjain	
Jamshedpur	Vellore	
Jharia (Sub-Agency)	Viramgam	
Jubbulpore	Vizianagram	
Jullundur (City)	Vizagapatam	
Jullundur Cantt. (Pay Office)	Wardha	
Khamgaon	Yeotmal	
Khandwa		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

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J. G. RIDLAND.
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR,

Public Accountant.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

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for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As each.

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SANDHURST ROAD, WEST,
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Telegram: GUNDIBAR. Telephone. No. 48116.

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THE REPRESENTATIVE IN BOMBAY IN HIS SHORT STAY OF THE

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INDORE CITY, C. I.

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PEOPLE ARE REALLY SURPRISED!!

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LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND STUDENTS ARE FLOCKING NIGHT AND DAY!

CHARGES SUITABLE ALL POCKETS. Rs. 1, 3, 5 and 10.

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Paying in advance annually:
3rd Class Rs. 25 complete annual and 5 years' Life Reading.
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WATSON HOTEL ROOM 111, BOMBAY.
8 to 10 a.m.
8 to 10 p.m. and
12 to 5 p.m. on Holidays.
AND
11, ALBERT BLDG., HORNBY ROAD,
Third Floor
12 to 5 p.m.

Bureau's forecasts are world-renowned! It is to your misfortune if you miss the opportunity!

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED—A TUTOR to teach correspondence in English at Nepean Sea Road from 8 to 8-30 a.m. Apply to Box No. 1020, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1939

WANTED—A PART TIME SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING TEACHER for a Local High School. Apply to Box No. 1023, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1937

AGENTS and DEALERS WANTED everywhere for our most attractive Metal Toys painted in beautiful colours. Sample Box Rs. 3/-. Sample Outfit, containing about 250 toys for Rs. 30/-. (Postage or freight included). Illustrated Catalogue for four anna stamps. Also selection of German Toys from Rs. 30/ upwards. (THE INDUSTRIAL WORKS, Somerset Street, Camp-Karachi).
A R1930

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YOU can learn Soap-Making in a few days by our course of training by correspondence. Begin to earn some real money. Our students are doing this very thing right now. You can do the same. Make soap at 0-1-3 per lb. Secrets closely guarded for years disclosed. Credentials from press and eminent persons. No experience or capital needed. Course free if you choose. Enclose -/3/- stamp. Hawaii College, B. Rawalpindi.
M. Th.

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A 24272

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A R1957

WANTED—Experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST for an Export Office on moderate pay. Apply personally with testimonials HAJI NOORMOHAMED AND HAJI EISA, 20, Club Back Road, Byculla, Bombay.
A R1963

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K 24249

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F R1869

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C R1952

OFFICES.—In Nanjee Building, 17, Elphinstone Circle, Central Situation First Floor, Lift, Electric fittings, Airy, clean, commanding excellent view and overlooking Elphinstone Circle Gardens. Suitable for large and small Commercial firms. Available from 1st November. Rent Rs. 60 to Rs. 600 according to space. Apply to:—DEVKARAN NANJEE.
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L R1961

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M

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE AND WANTED.

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N R1987

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T R1932

PIG LEAD—Buyers interested in about please apply to Box No. 1016, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
T 24213

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G R1850

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BOON to devitalised males. Pure Mercury Pill Rs. 20 each lasting months. Write VAIDYA PRABHASHANKER R. Ghatkopar, Thana.
P R1940

CORRECTLY PREDICTED who should stand 1st Class 1st in the last L.L.B. Examination. Ask him who has the honour. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Reader, and Evil Counteracter, Kothari Mansion, opp General Post Office. Trial Form Free on application.

LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY GUARANTEED CURE in one day and perfect cure in a week by our "Faqiri Specific" if not price refunded. Small tin. Rs. 4/- Big Rs. 7/-. FACE POWDER:—Removes pimples and mark of small-pox from the face and imparts a fair complexion. Price Rs. 4/- per tin BEHAR PHARMACY No. 15, Darbhanga.
P R1936

UMRATH SEA-SIDE HOMES for Mental, Nervous Cases, alcoholism, drug habits. Resident Physician, Dr. Browne; Matron, Mrs. Browne; Superintendent, Captain U. L. Desai, M.D., Manchester, Mental, Nervous, Epilepsy Specialist. DR. DESAI. Personal interview, Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, 4th, 5th and 6th of October. Building plots facing sea available. Letters, Telegrams, DR. DESAI, Umrath Station, Maroli, B. B. and C. I. Rly.
P R1944

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED.—LEVELLERS temporarily for accurate levelling work in fields. Those, who have worked in contour survey will be preferred. Pay Rs. 50 will be offered according to qualifications and testimonials. Apply to the STATE ENGINEER before 15th October, 1925.

B. L. PATEL,
State Engineer, Rajkot.
C24262

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

CHEAP TICKETS FOR DIVALI HOLIDAYS.

DURING the ensuing Divali Holidays 1st and 2nd Class Week End Return Tickets will be issued between Victoria Terminus, Byculla and Dadar on the one hand and Nasik Road, Devlali, Khandala, Lonavla, Poona, Neral and Matheran on the other from WEDNESDAY, the 14th October, 1925, to FRIDAY, the 16th October, 1925, and will be available for the completion of the return journey up to noon on Tuesday, the 20th October, 1925.

Particulars may be obtained from the undersigned or the stations concerned.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 10th October, 1925.
C24271.

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD.

OFFERS ARE HEREBY INVITED by the Trustees for Debenture-holders of the above Company for the purchase of the Cement Factory of the above Company, situated at Dwarka in Kathiawar, within the Territories of H. H. The Gaekwar with the necessary plant, machinery and buildings, etc. The Factory consists of two units together capable of turning out about 100,000 tons of Cement per annum. The Offers must reach the undersigned on or before the 15th November, 1925, at the latest.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned at 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 1st day of October, 1925.

A. N. DATAR,
MADHAVJI D. THACKERSEY,
Trustees for Debenture-holders of the above Company.
C24203

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees sixty per share (free of Income Tax) on the ordinary shares for the year ending 31st December, 1925, has been declared and will be paid on and after 12th October, 1925, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9, Wallace Street, between the hours of 11 a.m. & 3 p.m. (S.T.) on production of the share certificate to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of shareholders at the close of business on the 26th September, 1925.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 28th September, 1925, to 3rd October, 1925, both days inclusive.

On behalf of,
The Vishnu Cotton Mill, Limited,
For the Bombay Company, Limited.
C. H. GOODALL,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 17th September, 1925.

THE LAKSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees one hundred and fifty per share (free of Income Tax) for the year ending 31st December, 1925, has been declared and will be paid on and after MONDAY, 12th October, 1925, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9, Wallace Street, between the hours of 11 a.m. & 3 p.m. (S.T.) on production of share certificates to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of shareholders at the close of business on the 26th September, 1925.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 28th September, 1925, to 3rd October, 1925, both days inclusive.

On behalf of,
The Lakshmi Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.,
For the Bombay Company, Limited.
C. H. GOODALL,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 17th September, 1925.

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of metal, rubble and hard murum, for the roads noted in the margin. The supply is to be made before 15th March for 1925-1926 and 15th May for 1926-1927.

The details regarding the terms on which the supply is to be made can be obtained in the undersigned's office at Thana during office hours. Less or more quantity than specified in the tender may be taken.

The tenders should be addressed to the President, District Local Board, Thana, and must reach him on or before 21st October, 1925. Earnest money at 5 per cent of the estimated amount should accompany the tender. If the tender is accepted the tenderer will have to deposit money as security deposit at 10 per cent. The earnest money will be forfeited in case after his tender has been accepted, the contractor shall in due course refuse to sign and complete the contract documents and agreements, otherwise it will be returned.

The District Local Board reserves the right to reject all tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender. The tenders will be opened before the Standing Committee meeting to be held in or about 1st week of November, 1925, and the tenderers may if they so wish be present that day.

Sealed tenders are also invited for the following:—

(1) A school at Savle.
(2) A dip on Sanjan Nargol road.
(3) Peon's quarters at Thana.

Details regarding these can be had in the District Local Board office during office hours.

A. M. TELANG.
Executive Engineer,
Thana, 6th October, 1925. District Local Board, Thana.

Statement showing the Roads (in charge of the District Local Board Thana) for which the Metal, Rubble, and Hard Murum is required for the year 1925-1926 and 1926-27.

Serial No.	Name of road.	Before 15th March 1926. Minimum Quantity required in C ft. Metal.	Rubble	Hard murum	Before 15th May 1926. Metal.	Rubble	Hard murum
1	2	3			4		5
1	Bhayander Uttan Road Mile No. 1 to 4.	11560			3500		
2	BhayanderKashimira road, Mile No. 1 to 4.	10000			1400		
3	Kalva Belapur road .. No. 1, 5, & 13.				18200		
4	Kalyan Malsejghat I .. No. 2, 10-7.				36960		
5	Kalyan Karjat .. .. 2-6-9.				23720		
6	Kalyan Bawmalang .. 1-2-6				31680		
7	Boisar Chinchani .. No. 2 to 7	700			10000		
8	Sanjan Nargol .. No. 2, 3,-6			5000	7000		
9	Bassein Ambadi I Mile .. Nos 3-4-5-6-9-11-12-16				74200		
10	Virar Arnala .. .. Mile 3-4-5				33200	8000	
11	Bassein Nirmal .. Mile No. 3,-4				15500	7500	
12	Kalyan Malsej II .. Mile No. 20, 21, 23	255			29500		
13	Shahapur Khutal I .. Mile No. 1,5,6,7,1 ,16	185			25400		
14	Do. ditto II	00			6000		
15	Khardi Parali .. Mile No. 2 to 5 & 7,8	00			9600		
16	Wangaon Chinchani .. Mile No. 3	13800			4500	4300	
17	Bassein Ambadi II .. Mile No. 25 & 26				7900		

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received upto noon on the 7th November, 1925, for works on Electrical Installation (Internal wiring) at the British Station Hospital, Poona. Detailed schedules of work to be carried out, may be obtained on application to the Garrison Engineer, E. & M. Poona. Applications will only be considered from firms who are on the I. S. D. list for Supply of Electrical material. Approximate value of present contract Rs. 16,000/-.
C24258

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

UNDERSIGNED INVITES SEALED TENDERS for INSTALLING ELECTRIC LIGHT in 2 3/16 Square Miles of Hathras Municipality within 3 weeks from the date of publication, average 8 hours light and expenses of maintenance and supervision to be borne by the Contractor. Only experienced and established firms willing to undertake immediate installation need apply stating the period of their contract.

HARCHARANDAS.
Chairman Municipal Board,
HATHRAS.
24274

TIMBER FOR SALE.

AN AUCTION SALE of teak logs and poles) Poomarudu, Venteak, Irul etc. will be held at Beypore Government Timber Depot, near Feroke Railway Station, on the S. I. Ry., Malabar at noon and after on the 31st October, 1925.

For further particulars apply to the District Forest Officer, Nilambur, South Malabar.
24273.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 946 of 1924.

MULJI VALLABHJI ..... Plaintiff.

Versus

BALMUKUND GOVINDRAM ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 5th day of January, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 12th day of October, 1925, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All those two pieces or parcels of land or ground now made into one together with Bungalows and out houses, messuages, tenements, hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being at Ville Parle, Pot Tukdi Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, containing by admeasurement 46½ Gunthas or thereabouts, particulars whereof are as under:—

Bearing Entry No. 245, Survey No. 10, 65, Pot No. 1/1 part, 1 part and assessed at Rs. 8-5-0.

The said hereditaments and premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the land of Pedroo Doming Vim, on or towards the West by the property of Ganpatrao Kashinath Mathre, on or towards the North by a water stream and on or towards the South by the Public Road.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PANDIA AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs above-named at No. 110, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 1st day of September, 1925.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
C24052

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

KATNI
"CASTLE" BRAND
AND
JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
Portland
Cements
ALSO
KATNI
FIRE BRICKS
FIRE CLAY,
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
All available for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EX-
BOMBAY STOCK.
THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.
C. MACDONALD & CO., AGENTS
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 20418.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN AND GROCERY SHOP AT "DHARAVI" AS A GOING CONCERN IN ONE LOT.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver in Suit No. 2418 of 1925 (Noormahomed vs. Zakuralli) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on TUESDAY, the 13th inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Dharavi grain and grocery shop as a going concern in one lot.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH AND COUNTRY-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES, SHOP FURNITURE, ETC., AS A GOING CONCERN AT BARIA BUILDING, OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq. Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2604 of 1925 (Nazaralli vs. Amtubai), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Pubic Auction. THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the stock-in-trade of the whole shop of English and country-made boots and shoes, glass door cupboards, shelves, etc., as a going concern.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort. Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES OF LUVO CAKES, 5 BARRELS OF WORCESTER SAUCE, 4 CASES OF REX CHEESE AND 15 DRUMS OF BLACK SHIP VARNISH.

By the order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the parties concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th October, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

2 cases of Luvo cakes, 72 Tins in each.
5 Barrels of Worcester Sauce.
2 Cases Rex Cheese, 48 x 8 Tins, 24 x 8 oz., Tins in each.
2 cases Rex Cheese, 48 x 1 lb. Tins. 47 x 1lb. Tins and 24 x 4 oz. Tins in each.
15 Drums of Back Ship varnish.

N. B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 628 of 1924.

DOWLATCHAND AMICHAND and Another. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
LALJI GOVINDJI and Another. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 14th day of April, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at the premises at British Hotel Lane within the Fort on MONDAY, the 9th day of November, 1925, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the North side of the British Hotel Lane in the Town and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement five hundred and twenty-square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Colector of Land Revenue under Old No. 10, New No. 4837, Old Survey No. 1405 and New Survey No. 9515 and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 1203, Street Nos. 1-3-5, New Street Nos. 4 and 8 and bounded, on or towards the North by the property of Mahomedalli bin Amin Rogay, on or towards the East partly by the property of Noor Mahomed Haji Allarakhia and partly by the property of Haji Ali Mahomed Haji Kassum on or towards the South by the British Hotel Lane on or towards the West by the property of Nawab Syed Mahomed Muziar Khan.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner in the Court House or at the Office of Messrs. ARDESHIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & CO., Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 16th day of September, 1925.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
C24242

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATU R AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 810 of 1922.

LALJI MULJI ..... Plaintiff.
Versus
PURSHOTTAM GOCULDAS, the legal representative of Gokuldas Mulji deceased ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 31st day of August, 1922, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 12th day of October, 1925, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Ghatkoper within the limits of the Taluka and Sub-District of Salsette Zilla and District Thana with the buildings, erections and structures thereon forming portion of Survey No. 255, bounded on the West by the Road going from Ghatkoper Station to Chembur; the said plot of land admeasuring from East to West towards the North six hundred and forty-seven feet in length and towards the South six hundred and fifty feet and from North to South one hundred feet in breadth including 10 feet Road towards the North.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PANDIA AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 110, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 1st day of September, 1925.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
C24051

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF LEONARD JOHN SEDGWICK—Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866 that all persons having any claim against the late Leonard John Sedgwick of the Indian Civil Service European, late Director, Labour Office of the Bombay Development Department, who died at St. George's Hospital, Bombay, on the 27th June, 1925, and Probate of whose Will was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 21st day of September, 1925, to Mr. Charles H. Hardcastle, the Executor named in the Will of the said deceased, are requested to send in their claims within one month from this date to the undersigned Solicitors for the Executor above-named, at their Office in Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, after which date the Executor will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized. And all persons holding any property belonging to the said deceased are requested to communicate the same to the undersigned.

Dated this [illegible] day of October, 1925.

[illegible]TTLE & CO.,
Solicitors.
Henry Hardcastle of the Will of [illegible]dgwick.—De-

C24241

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
SPECIAL DEVALI SHOW

WARNER BROS. Classics of the Screen
MONTE BLUE
with
Beverly Bayne
in "HER MARRIAGE VOW"
Cast also includes
WILLARD LOUIS · MARGARET LIVINGSTONE · JOHN ROCHE
from the play by OWEN DAVIS
PATHE PICTORIAL No. 14 PATHE GAZETTE
TIME: 6, 8 & 10 P. M.
SPECIAL MATINEE ON SATURDAY, SUNDAY and BANK HOLIDAY AT 4 P. M.

NEW FILM! NEW FILM!!
SENSATIONAL FILM!
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE,
NEW CHURNEY ROAD
will screen
HOTHAL PADAMANI
OR
The Adventures of an Young Prince.
PRODUCED BY KRISHNA FILMS CO., BOMBAY.
USUAL TIME & MODERATE RATES

AMRUTANJAN
is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact
AMRUTANJAN
Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS

NO HOUSE OR IN JOURNEY SHOULD BE WITHOUT A BOTTLE OF
BATLIWALLA' Ague Mixture Re. 1. Ague Pills Re. 1.
To prevent Malaria, Influenza, Hay, Jungle fevers & Kala-azar etc.
Other Preparations:—
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT for Itches and Ringworm Prices As. 6 per bottle.
BATLIWALLA'S DIARRHOEA MIXTURE for Cholera and Diarrhoea. Price As. 13 per bottle.
BATLIWALLA'S BALAMRIT or TONIC SYRUP, eases cough, dries up phlegm, relieves the chest, diminishes night sweats and gives a soothening feeling, Price As. 13 per bottle.
BATLIWALLA'S BALM. (Cure-all) for headaches and any sort of pains for skin itches and diseases, Price As. 12 per bottle.
BATLIWALLA'S QUININE TABLETS two grs. Price Rs. 1/12 per bottle.
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER, Price As. 6 per bottle.
Dr. H. L. Batliwalla Sons & Company, Ld.
P. O. Cadell Road, Bombay, No. 14.
Tel. Address.—"Cawashapur" Bombay.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 9.

MONEY.

Money continues cheap and plentiful with the rate for call unchanged at about 1½ per cent., two to three months fixed about 2 to 2½ per cent. and six months about 4 1/2 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as at 2nd October 1925 shows a small decrease (Rs. 7.95 lacs) in the Cash balance which now stands at Rs. 31,90,39,000 as compared with Rs. 23,46 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 36.05—an increase over last week of .1 per cent. The percentage at this time last year was 26.64 and in 1923, 39.64. Loans and Inland bills discounted have decreased by Rs. 18.40 lacs and Rs. 141.82 lacs respectively, while Cash credits have increased by Rs. 99.59 lacs. Government deposits are down by Rs. 68.92 lacs to Rs. 8.38 crores as against Rs. 17,50 crores at this time last year and Rs. 11.94 crores in 1923, while Other deposits have advanced by Rs. 12.54 lacs to Rs. 79.02 crores. The bank rate continues unchanged at 5 per cent.

Gilt-edged securities are again easier with a decline in the price of 3½ per cent. Paper from Rs. 68/13 to Rs. 68/8. 5 per cent. Loans, 1933 and 1945-55 declined to Rs. 99/11 and 5 per cent. Loan 1925 is quoted at Rs. 96. 5½ per cent. Bonds, 1928 declined from Rs. 105/9 to Rs. 105/6. 6 per cent. Bonds, 1926 and 1927, changed hands at Rs. 101/1 and Rs 102/1, 1930 at Rs. 104 and 1932 at Rs. 105/2. 6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan dropped by two annas to Rs. 108/14.

The Currency figures as at 30th September 1925 show an increase of Rs. 118.21 lacs in the total number of notes in circulation which now stands at Rs. 189.51 crores. Silver coins and bullion under coinage have increased by Rs. 112.95 lacs to Rs. 83.03 crores and by Rs. 5,20 lacs to Rs. 7.04 crores respectively, while gold bullion remains unchanged at Rs. 22.31 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 59.31 as against 59.05 a week ago.

In commenting on the recent change in the Bank of England rate from 4½ per cent. to 4 per cent the "Times of India" views the reduction as a natural result of the financial prosperity caused by the gold standard regime, by which the net influx of gold has already amounted to about 5½ million pounds and the fear expressed that the reversion to the gold standard might cause a large efflux of the metal has now been largely if not entirely removed. The chief inducement for the reduction of the rate lay in the effort to stimulate industrial and commercial activity by providing more liquid capital for trade purposes at a lower rate.

EXCHANGE.

The market for sterling exchange continued to display a steady tone early in the week, the rate for ready T. T. being 1s. 6-5/32d. Later, however on somewhat easier advices from Calcutta a quieter tone set in, particularly for forward deliveries. There were some bills placed both here and in Calcutta, against which a fair amount of forward bullion T. T. was placed. The Imperial Bank is reported to have made no purchases on Government account during the week. The banks' selling rate for ready, October and November is 1s. 6-5/32d. December/January/February 1s. 6-3/16d March 1s. 6-5/32d. and April 1s. 6-1/8d.

The dollar sterling quotation has improved from Dols. 4.84-1/16 to Dols. 4.84-1/4 and closes steady at the latter rate. French francs have depreciated to 104.40. Belgian francs close at 107 and the Italian lira at 120.

GOLD.

The price of gold has been steady throughout the week with a fluctuation of only about half anna per tola. The deliveries for October settlement have been completed and the available stock is now financed with the result that ready is quoted at a premium of about half and anna per tola. In spite of this being settlement week, interest in this market has been lacking—occasional transactions for forward being passed more on exchange operations then on any genuine demand. The off-take has improved to about 30,000 tolas a day due to settlement, and the stock is estimated at about 5 lacs tolas. Both the official and the market price of gold in London are unchanged at 84s. 11½d. The price of sovereigns has further declined and closes at Rs. 13-4-9 both for ready and delivery 29th October. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21-4-0 and Rs. 21-3-6 for ready and 2nd October settlement, Rs. 21-3-9 and Rs. 21-3-3 for 1st November settlement, and Rs. 21-3-6 and Rs. 21-3-0 for 1st December settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring about £108,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of this week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £296,000. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 94,34,376 in bar and coin. This week's shipment is expected to be £110,000.

SILVER.

After opening steady at Rs. 74-4-0 for ready, the price of silver declined during the course of the week to Rs. 73-14-0, but subsequently improved and closes at Rs. 74-3-0. A fair amount of business has been placed in the market, this being settlement week, and supplies are considered comparatively meagre. Sales were effected in this market on American account, while China has been inactive. The tone of the market at the close appears steady, but is still dependent upon the trend of the China market. The rate for T. T. on London in Shanghai declined from 3s. 2-5/8d. to 3s. 2-7/16d. but subsequently reacted to 3s. 2-5/8d. The daily off-take continues at an average of 100 bars and the stock is estimated at about 1500 bars. The highest and lowest rates in London during the week were 33-1/16d. and 32-13/16 for ready and 32-7/8 and 32-11/16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 74-4-0 and Rs. 73-14-0 for ready and 6th October settlement and Rs. 73-14-0 and Rs. 73-9-0 for 5th November settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring about £300,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and excluding the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £430,000. The total import of silver during the week amounted to 1788 bars and Rs. 79,679 in coin. This week's shipment is expected to be £125,6000.

SHARES.

The Stock Exchange was open for four days during the period under report. Prices of cotton mill shares continued steady to firm with a rise of some Rs. 25 in high priced shares and some Rs. 10 in the cheaper issues. The Bombay Stock Exchange will remain closed from the 15th to 19th instant for Diwali holidays, but will be open for about an hour between 7 and 8 p.m. on the 17th inst. for Moorat business. The following are the fluctuations in some of the cotton mill shares:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 815xd-807/8xd-826/4xd.; Century Rs. 370-375-367/8-395; Central India Rs. 463/12, 480; Crescent Rs. 198/12-205-203/12; Fazulbhoy Rs. 827/8-831/4-808/12-827/8; Madhowji Rs. 36/4-91/4-90; New Great Rs. 280-300; Pearls Rs. 423/12-436/4-430-435; Simplex Rs. 93/12-110-108/12 and Swadeshi Rs. 438/12xd-462/8xd.

The miscellaneous section shows a further slight improvement. Andhra Valleys improved from Rs. 470 to Rs. 485 and Tata Hydros from Rs. 785 to Rs. 847/8. Tata Iron Ordys. and Defds. both advanced to Rs. 12/12 and Rs. 48/12. Bombay Trams have increased from Rs. 92/8 to Rs. 93/12 Cement shares remain unchanged, Bundis being quoted at Rs. 5/12n, Katni Ordys. at Rs. 20 and Deferreds at Rs. 90. Railway shares remain steady with few sellers. Central Provinces Rlys. are quoted at Rs. 112xd, Guzerat Rlys. at Rs 79xd, Sindh Light at Rs. 155 and Tapti Valley at Rs. 626/4xd.

Bank shares have improved. Imperial Banks advanced from Rs. 1412/8 to Rs. 1415 and Contributories from Rs. 362/8 to Rs. 363/12. Bank of India shares are steady at Rs. 70 and those of the Central Bank advanced from Rs. 22 to Rs. 22/4.

YARN MARKET.

Oct. 9

Yarn Market remained steady during the earlier part of the week and in some cases prices showed improvement to a certain extent. Off-take was also better and owing to expected shortage in several counts of Yarns especially the coarse counts such as No. 2s, 3s, 4s, 6s, 8s, etc. the bulk of enquiries in such counts has considerably increased and the Turnover has been much better than during the last several weeks. In the latter part of the week however the market has shown some signs of weakness on account of the heavy decline in cotton as a result of the bearish Bureau report and also due to some falling off in demand. Inquiries from China have also increased and several offers have been received for some well-known tickets in 10s. and 12s. at about ¼ an anna higher than before for ready or near deliveries but as the Mills have no stock business has been very difficult to arrange. Calcutta, Rangoon and Karachi Markets have shown distinct improvement and substantial business has been booked for these markets. Other markets have been still quiet but it is expected that they will come to buy in due course.

ENGLISH YARNS.

These have ruled steady but the bulk of business is considerably reduced and no forward business of importance has been done.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Inquiries have been satisfactory and the Turnover is moderate in all yarns whereas in case of Mercerised Yarns there has been much interest shown during the week both for ready and forward deliveries. Large business has been done in these yarns and several offers are on cable for further business. The Japanese are steady sellers and rates have remained steady at or about the same level. Sampin and Exchange have remained about the same.

INDIAN YARNS.

There has been no further development in the strike situation and although it is believed by some people that the end of strike is in sight, signs are not at all visible and in all probability the Labour is not likely to accept reduced wages. Stocks of Yarn and Cloth have been fast diminishing and both the Mills and the Dealers have been able to realise somewhat better prices and have sold good lots in several up-country markets. The Mills have got not more than about 10,000 bales of yarns and these too of counts over 10s. whereas there is absolutely no stock of coarse counts with them. If the strike continues for a month more a heavy shortage will be felt in case of several yarns.

The outlook is certainly hopeful and although cotton is rather on the weak side, we do not think prices will go down any further.

DYE STUFFS.

Bombay, Oct. 3.

Alizarine 20 per cent Cow, Rs. 67.
Alizarine 20 per cent. Lunger, Rs. 67.
Alizarine 20 per cent. I. P., Rs. 66.
Alizarine 20 per cent. Big Pac, Rs. 60.
Napthol A. S., Rs. 6.
Scarlet R., Rs. 2-8.
Indenthrine Blue, Rs. 3-8.
Indenthrine Violet, Rs. 6.
Magenta Crystals, Rs. 5-8.
Indigo, Rs. 2.
Nigrosene Crystals Rs. 1-5.
Sulphur Black, As. 12.

Local general inquiries are limited. Some of the mofussil demand is for Napthols, Hydrone Blue R. and Indenthrines. Alizarines are passing in small lots at the ruling prices.

MILL STORES MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 9.

The market witnessed a very dull week in absence of demand due to mill strike. Stocks arrived which have again accumulated—the effect of which will be bring down the prices. Healds, Reeds and Bandings have absolutely no demand and other Japanese and English Bobbins, too, are quite conspicuous by an absence of demand. The prices ruled easy.

The quotations are:—
Healds—15/4s. Rs. 1-1-3.
Reeds Rs. 0-2-1.
Roller Cloth-16-oz-Ken, Rs. 8-4.
Roller Cloth-18-oz-Ken Rs. 8-12.
Scroll Bandings Rs. 1-5.
Tubular Bandings Rs. 1-13.
Ropes Rs. 1-13.
Fillets Rs. 0-7-6.
Card cans steel Rs. 3.
Sizing flannel-twill-62. Rs. 4.
Slubbing tubes Wilson Rs. 49.
Roving tubes Wilson Rs. 30-10.
Pirns Conical-5" Japan Rs. 6.
Ring Rabbeth-5" Enamel Rs. 6.

CHEMICALS-MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 9.

Farina and Magnesium Chloride which evinced considerable interest some weeks before are again quiet Stocks of Farnia have arrived and the price quoted for Supra Farnia have arrived and the price quoted for Supra Farnia is Rs. 16-8 per cwt. Sago-flour kept steady at Rs. 13-8 while C.I.F. prices are Rs. 10-6 cwt. zinc chloride and Brown Sugar lead are quiet. Hydrosulphite and sodium sulphide are firm. Market in general is quiet.

The quotations are:—
Epsom salt Rs. 4-8.
Antimony salt As. 8-3.
Acetate lead-white Rs. 38.
Bleaching powder Rs. 16.
Potassium Chlorate As. 4-6.
Caustic Soda Rs. 17-8.
Magnesium Chloride, Rs. 6.
Dextrine Rs. 20-8.
Maize-starch Rs. 14-8.
Sodium Sulphide Rs. 11.
Acetic acid As. 7-6.
Aniline salt As. 9-3.
Glauber salt Rs. 4.
Zinc Chloride Rs. 20-8.
Litharge flake Rs. 37.
Farina Rs. 17.
Alum of chrome Rs. 16.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

SIMLA, Oct. 9.

The Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour have issued the following press communique regarding the International Labour Conference:—The Government of India have been informed that the 8th and 9th sessions of the International Labour Conference will be held at Geneva in 1926. It is intended that the ninth session should follow the eighth without any interval, and the two sessions will probably be held in May or June. The exact date will be notified later. The formal agenda of the two sessions is as follows:—

Eighth session:—Simplification of the inspection of emigrants on board the ship.

Ninth sessions:—(1.) International codification of rules relating to seamen's articles of agreement. (11.) General principles for the inspection of the conditions of work of seamen.

The representation of each State should include four delegates of whom two will be Government representatives, one a representative of employers and one a representative of labour. The right of nominating all delegates rests with the Government of India, but in selecting delegates for employers and labour, the Government of India will attach due importance to the recommendations made by organised representative associations of employers and employed. In view of the nature of the agenda, special weight will be given on this occasion to nominations made by associations of shipowners and seamen. All suggestions as to the nomination of non-Government delegates should reach the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour, at the earliest possible date, and in any case not later than 15th January 1926, in order to enable Government to make selections to report them to the International Labour Office and to make adequate arrangements for the journey of the delegates. Allowances (on a scale which can be ascertained by application to the Department of Industries and Labour) will be granted by Government to defray expenses of the delegates finally nominated.—A. P.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" are requested to mention this paper when replying to advertisements.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Oct. 10.

After yesterday's big fall Reuter reported to-day 48 to 41 points higher in New York futures. The market advanced on short covering and trade buying. Liverpool has been reported 8 to 1 point lower. The market declined on some hedge selling.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable under yesterday's date from their Liverpool firm:—

"Expect further setback before any important recovery."

Messrs. Umriger and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 9th instant as under:—

"Trade buying and short covering on fears of frost in northern part of the cotton belt."

Owing to a sharp recovery in America the Marwari Bazar opened steady at Rs. 412 i.e. Rs. 4 higher than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Commission Houses and Shroffs were buyers and the market advanced to Rs. 414. From this level the market receded to Rs. 412½ and closed at 2 p.m. at Rs. 413½. One Japanese House was a moderate seller.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 393 and advancing to Rs. 394¾ on buying by a Japanese firm closed at Rs. 394½ at 2 p.m. Bazar operators were moderate sellers. F. G. Bengal January was nominally quoted Rs. 351.

Our market for ready cotton remained dull and quiet yesterday with very little doing. The Sewri market is closed to-day for ready and forward business.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS 2 P. M.

Bombay, Oct. 10.

Fully Good Broach April/May	413½
Fully Good Bengal Dec./Jan.	394½
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan.	351

CLOSING PRICES.
AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Oct. 9

Futures at New York:—

October	21.83	+.48
January	21.00	+.46
March	21.53	+.43

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 10.

	Ready.	Dec.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	390	...
Bengal Fine M.G.	370	365
Bengal F.G.M.G.	350	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	370	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	350	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	440/50	440
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	400/10	425
Nagpur Fine M.G.	410	425
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	.....	417
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	400	417
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Amraoti Fine M.G.	380/390	405
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	380/390	405
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	360	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	360	395
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	350	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	450	435
Broach Fully Good M.G.	430	.....
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	390
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	384
Dharwar S.G.	430	.....
Coompta M. G.	430	.....
Westerns M. G.	400/10	.....
Westerns H. G.	.....	.....
Miraj M. G.	410/20	.....
Cambodia M. G.	460/80	.....

WIRE OF MESSRS. A. NORDEN AND CO.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents, received the following cable from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co.:—

New York, Oct. 9.

"Trade and some short covering. Fear of frost in part of Northern belt."

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 10.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 9th October 1925:—

	Bales.
Cotton	2,363
	Cwts.
Wheat	2,532
Linseed	1,946
Rape, etc.	668
Gingellyseed	328
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	4,271
Castorseed	7,787
Rice	2,462
Myrabollams	Nil
Cottonseed	774
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	691
Juwar	151
Masur	Nil
Barley	Nil
Bajri	2,316
	Tons.
Coal	567

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Oct. 10.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	..	934	2,228
Central India	..	5,562	63
Barsi and Nagar	..	1,098	1,907
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	169	143
Berar	23	3,5 6	3,601
Central Provinces	..	1,6 5	1,194
Total Oomras	23	13,324	8,536
Dholera	14	3,511	1,17c
N W. Provinces	300	2,619	21
Rajputana	..	1 011	11
Sind-Punjab	252	2,731	3,256
Broach	..	..	214
Koompta & Dharwar	103	9,293	2,309
Westerns-Northerns	..	4,771	2,693
Coconada	246	1,753	404
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	42	5,621	2,172
Persian	34	606	436
American	..	138	..
Egyptian and African	1,269	15,479	7,427
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	..	..
Total	2,363	60,164	28,757

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 8th Oct. This year.	Last year
Europe	397	43,300	13,035
Japan & China	374	30,471	78,956
Coast Ports	..	1,945	2,949
Up-country by Rail	..	706	1,008
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	10,307	12,688
Total	771	86,828	1,09,636

COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 10.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 3000 Bales.
Mid American Spot Universal—Standard 11.57—Quiet.
Egyptian F G F Sakellaridis 26.85

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 10.

Future Delivery Prices:—

October	11.37 plus	.04
November	11.25 ,,	.05
December	11.25 ,,	.04
January	11.27 ,,	.06
March	11.35 ,,	.06
May	11.43 ,,	.07
July	11.31 ,,	.07

EGYPTIANS—

November	21.20 ,,	.10
January	20.30 ,,	.16

London, Oct. 10.

Exchange—Belgium	107.03
—Do—Athens	347.00
Cuban Sugar October Sellers	10 3/8

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 9.

October	11.33—.08
November	11.29—.06
December	11.21—.06
January	11.21—.06
February	11.22—.05
March	11.29—.03
April	11.30—.01
May	11.36—.01
June	11.30—.01
July	11.30—.01
August	11.24—.02
September	11.21—.03
October	11.17—.03

Tone.—Steady.

Liverpool, Oct. 10.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G. O. C.
Liverpool:—

October	11.21 —.12
November	11.12 —.08
December	11.14 —.07
January	11.15 —.06
February	11.17 —.0
March	11.24 —.05
April	11.25 —.05
May	11.32 —.04
June	11.27 —.03
July	11.27 —
August	11.23 —.01
September	11.22 —.01
October	11.18 —.01

Tone—Barely steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 9.

Oct.	21.65—.40
Nov.	21.10—.40
Dec.	20.54—.36
Jan.	20.14—.36
Feb.	20.13—.34
Mar.	20,12—.33
Apl.	20,08—.32
May	20.04—.31
June	20.00—.30
July	19.95—.30
Aug.	19.90—.30
Sept.	19.80—.30

Tone of Manchester Market:—Unsettled business irregular on cheaper cotton advices prices easier.

Liverpool, Oct. 10.

October	21.60 —.05
November	21.50 —.05
December	20.45 —.09
January	20.05 —.09
February	20.04 —.09
March	20.03 —.09
April	20.00 —.08
May	19.95 —.09
June	19.90 —.10
July	19.85 —.10
August	19.80 —.10
September	19.70 —.10

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 10.

Scinde Good	8.65
—Do—Fully Good	9.05
—Do—Fine	9.45
Bengal Good	8.75
—Do—Fully Good	9.15
—Do—Fine	9.55
Oomra Good	9.45
—Do—Fully Good	9.85
—Do—Fine	10.25
Broach Good	9.80
—Do—Fully Good	10.20
—Do—Fine	10.60

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

London, Oct. 10.

Total in sight 3,956,000 Bales.
Egyptian Visible Supply 211,000 Bales
East Indian—do—119,000 Bales
American—do—3,176,000 Bales
Other—do—355,000 Bales
Total Sales 41,000 Bales.
East Indian Sales 2,400 Bales.
—Do—Stock 27,000 Bales
—Do—Forward 4,300 Bales
—Do—Actual Export 500 Bales
—Do—Import of the week 2,000 Bales.
American Afloat 197,000 Bales.
East Indian Afloat 12,000 Bales.
Total Afloat 305,000 Bales.
Taking of the world's spinners of American Cotton 357,000 Bales.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 10.

COTTON—
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 53,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 16,000
Day's Exports to Continent 24,000
Futures at New York—

October	21.40	—.43
January	20.59	—.41
March	20.87	—.43
May	21.10	—.43
Spot Cotton at New York	21.65	—.45
—Do—at New Orleans	20.87	—.43

Futures at New Orleans—

October	20.75	—.31
January	20.61	—.36

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)—Closed.
Demand Bills 4.83.87
Silver Commercial Bar Foreign Mined 71.

CLOSING PRICES.
AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Oct. 10.

Futures at New York:—

October	21.40	—.43
January	20.59	—.41
March	20.89	—.42
May	21.10	—.43

Liverpool, Oct. 10.

Cotton Delivery	Mid. Uplands	G. O. C.
Liverpool:—		
October	11.21	—.22
January	11.15	—.06
March	11.24	—.05
May	11.32	—.04

WHEAT.

London, October 10.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. 48 Jan/Feb.
Rozario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. 49-6 Jan/Feb.
Tone:—Inactive, no business.
Australian 50-6 Dec/Jan. quoted.
Choice White Karachi 52/6 Oct/Nov. sellers.
Tone:—Wheat Afloat to United Kingdom 1,185,000 quarters.

SEEDS.

London, Oct. 10.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Oct/Nov. sellers £18¾.
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Jan/Feb. sellers £18¼.
Tone.—Tendency somewhat in buyers' favour.
Cottonseed Bombay Oct/Nov. sellers £8¾.
Castorseed Bombay Oct/Nov. sellers £19¾.
Linseed Bombay Oct/Nov. nominal £22 1-8.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton Oct/Nov. sellers £20½.
Rapeseed, Toria, per ton Oct./Nov. near value £20 3-8.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton Oct/Nov. sellers £20.
Yellow Cawnpore Oct/Nov. £23¼.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Oct. 10.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta, 14/1½ O/D sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta, 14/3 Jan/Mar. sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay, 14/5½ Jan/Mar. sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay, 14/6½ Jan/March sellers.
Tone.—Quiet, nothing doing.

RUBBER.

London, Oct. 10.

Para Up River Fine, Spot 37 Nov/Dec. sellers.
Tone:—Firmer.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Oct value 48.
Tone:—Steady moderate business.
Ribbed smoked sheets paid value 48½.

BARLEY.

London, Oct. 10.

Karachi Barley 36 Oct/Nov. sellers.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 10.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/6 1-8.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/6 5/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D D. 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D. A. 1/6 13/32.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/6 7/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 775.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D A Frcs 835.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 820.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 112.
Bank's buying 60 D/st. D. P. Rs. 108.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 163¼.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 215.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 156¼.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 274.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.84-3/16.
London Paris Frcs. 104.55.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.10.
London—Brussels Frcs. 107.60.
London—Rome Liras 121.90.
London—Berlin Marks 20 35.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was steady dull.

London, Oct. 9.

Tele. Transfer 1/6 3/16 steady.
Bar Gold £4.4.11½ steady.
Bar Silver Spot 32 7/8 quiet.

London, Oct. 10.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 3/16 steady.
Bar Gold £44 11½ steady.
Bar Silver Spot 32 7/8 firm.

London, Oct. 10.

Warsaw 29.00.
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 105.00.
Rents 3 per cent 46½.
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 7-8.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32¾.
Tone:—Business small, firm.
Discount Bank, of England Rate 4 per cent. since 1-10-'25.
Interest day to day loans 2¼.
Interest 7 days market loans 2 7-8.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 10.

3 months 3-3/8 per cent.
6 Months 3-11/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 per cent.
Money Call 1 1/4 per cent.
1 Month 1 1/4 per cent.
3 Months 2 1/4 per cent.
6 Months 3 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market: Dull.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.

BULLION.

Bombay, Oct. 10.

Sovereigns Ready 13-4-9.
Sovereigns Forward 13-4-9.
National Bank Bar Gold 21-7-3.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-4-0.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21-3-6 Nov.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-3-3 Dec.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 74-4-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 73-12-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 73-9-0.

London, Oct. 9.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11 1/2.
Silver ready, d. 32-14.
Silver forward, d. 32-11.

TONE OF SILVER—
Very little business doing. Market closed with buyers at to-day's price.

STOCKS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 £87½.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £102 3-8.
Conversion Loan £76 5-16.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £102½.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £104.
Consols 2½ per cent 55½.
Rupee Paper 5¼ per cent. 51.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan). 68.
Government Securities 3 per cent 58.

GOLD.

Bombay, October 10.

Ready:—21-4.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 21-3-9. At 6 p.m. 21-3-9.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 21-3-9. At 6 p.m. 21-3-9.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 0-1-6.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 0-2-6.
Tone:—Market Steady.
Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, October 10.

Ready:—74-6.
Vaida Asho:—Opening 74-2, Highest 74-8, At 6 p.m. 74-6.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 73-12, Highest 73-13, At 6 p.m. 73-13.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 73-9, Highest 73-10, At 6 p.m. 73-9.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 0-14-0.
Vaidya Magsar.—Opening 1-4-0.
Tone:—Market steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Oct. 10.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 68-8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Due 1931-36 Rs. 86-12.
5 per cent. War Loan Due 1929-47 Rs. 95-12.
5 per cent. Loan Due 1935, Rs. 95-15.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) Due 1933, Rs. 99-11.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) Due 1945-55, Rs. 99-10.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1928, Rs. 105-6.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1926, Rs. 101.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1927 Rs. 102.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1930 Rs. 104
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1931, Rs. 104-8.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1932, Rs. 105.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) Due 1935, Rs. 108-14.
4 per cent. Port Trust Due 1974, Rs. 75-8.
4 per cent. Municipal Due 1974, Rs. 75.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal Due 101-12 Rs. 101-12.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust Due 1974, Rs. 75.
6 per cent. Municipal Due 1929-49, Rs. 100-8.
Tone of Market:—Quiet, very little business passing.

SHARES.

London, October 10.

Hongkong Bank £132½.
Chartered Bank £19¾.
National Bank £47.
P. and O. Bank £9¾.
Eastern Bank £6 1-8.

FREIGHT OF COAL.
Cardiff to Bombay 12.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, October 10.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	58 0 0
—Do—	1	58 0 0
—Do—	1 1/4	58 0 0
—Do—	1 1/2	58 0 0
—Do—	1 3/4	58 0 0
—Do—	2	58 0 0
German Brass	3/4 to 2	57 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, October 10.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	3/4	63 4 0
—Do—	1	63 4 0
—Do—	1 1/4	63 4 0
Copper American	1 1/2	63 8 0
—Do—	1 3/4	63 8 0
—Do—	2	63 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 8 0
Panchteka Joint		28 0 0
Copper English Bars		61 8 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klat		67 8 0
Lead, Country		27 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3/4 to 1		56 0 0
—Do—Do— 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		56 0 0
German, Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		63 4 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		63 4 0
English Copper ¾ to 2		63 4 0

METALS.

London, Oct. 10.

English best Selected Copper £61½.
Standard Copper G. M. B. £62½.
Copper Braziers £78.
Yellow Metal £69½.
Hard Spelter £31¾.
Corrugated Sheets £16½.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, October 10.

		Per lb. Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 12 0
Kilachand	No. 20½	0 13 3
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0 12 0
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0 11 9
David	No. 10½	0 11 6
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 11 a
Trikamdas	No. 10½	0 11 6
Sattara	No. 12½	0 12 3
Shapurji	No. 6½	0 10 6
Light-house	No. 6½	0 10 3
Japan	No. 40-1	1 4 6
Japan	No. 42-2	1 5 6
Japan	No. 20	0 15 3
Japan	No. 32	1 2 6

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

New York Cotton Market broke 164 to 174 points on Government reports. The market lower. Buying at standstill, and there ment in fall below

LEATHERS:

Willow and Box Calf, Suedes, Fancy Coloured, Black and Golden Brown Glazed Kids, Velours, lining leathers, chamois Skins and a most varied and complete ready stock of other imported and country leathers.

SAMPLES & PRICES FROM

DAWAR H. KAZI & Co.

Post Box 106,
BOMBAY.
Head Office:—45, Esplanade.
Show Room:—Dhabu St. Null Bazar

MADRAS: 29, Jones St., Post Box 33.
CAWNPORE: Meston Road.
SECUNDERABAD: Sajanlal Street.

PRACTITIONERS OF MEDICINE ET. DENTISTRY

Can appear in the examinations and win the respective Diplomas from an affiliated Institute.

For particulars apply with eight annas postage stamps to the Office of:

THE DEAN,
112, Baranashi Ghose St.,
CALCUTTA.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Oct. 11.

The shallow depression off the North Madras coast persists and caused locally heavy rain there Weather remains slightly unsettled off Konkan.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Upper Burma, Orissa, Konkan, Malabar, North Madras coast and local in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Coorg, Madras Deccan. A few falls occurred in Chota Nagpur, and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Yamethin and Mandalay one inch, Toungoo and Maymyo one and a half, Silchar and Chittagong two, Cox's Bazar and Saugor Island, Balasore and Cuttack one, Hukitala two, Bijapur, Hyderabad and Deccan one, Calingapatam three, Gopalpur seven.

Forecast:—No large change.—A. P.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 11.

Bihar and Orissa. 9th October:—More rain is needed for winter paddy crop nearly all over the Province. The prospects of sugarcane crop are good so far.

United Provinces, Rohilkhand Circle, week ending the 3rd October.—There was no rain during the week. Harvesting of early paddies and sowing of gram is nearing completion. Wheat sowing will be taken in a few days. Land is being prepared. Late paddies are suffering from draught. Sugarcane is being irrigated where means of irrigation are available.

Central Provinces: Week ending 5th October:—Weather was clear and warm with occasional clouds. Seoni, Amraoti and Narsinghpur received 80, 30 and 20 cents of rain respectively and five other districts 12 cents or below. A good shower is urgently needed in almost all the districts. Sowing of minor rabi crops and harvesting of early dhan and minor kharif crops has commenced in certain parts. Preparation of land for rabi sowing is still in progress. Cattle disease continues in a sporadic form in six districts. Fodder is sufficient, but water is scarce in parts of Akola. Price of wheat rose in Nandla, of gram in Nimar and of Juar in Betul and Chindwara districts by a seer per rupee. In Feudatory States more rain is anxiously awaited in five States. Harvesting of light rice has commenced in some places. Ploughing of land for rabi sowings continues.—A. P.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 9.

The demand for ready sugar was very brisk during the early part of the week and prices were advanced by four annas per cwt. and later n declined on moderate enquiry and prices are well maintained. Forward positions fluctuated to a small extent and small parcels changed hands amongst dealers in White Javas September Shipment at 14s. 1d o 13s. 8d and Oce/Dec. at 14s. 2d to 13s 10d. and January/March C 14s 3d. to 14s. 2d all Free Bombay Harbour terms. Karachi and Calcutta reported quiet but steady markets with little business doing. Java ruled steady throughout the week with good enquiry and fair business doing Europe and America reported steady markets with very little change in prices. The following are the bazaar rates and stocks:—

T. M. D. Rs. 14 9s. equal 13s 10d. F. B. Harbour stocks 225,000 bags.

T. M. D. Sept 13s 10d. F. B. Harbour.
T. M. D. Oct./Dec. 14s. 1d F. B. Harbour.
T. M. D. Jan/Feb. 14s. 4d. F. B. Har-

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Mr. John Turner's address on Labour in England and India, Marwadi Vidyalaya 6-30 p.m.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's Lecture on "Mission of a Poet", P. P. Social Samaj Bhai Jiwanji Lane, Thakurdwar, 6-45 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, October 14.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

SATURDAY, October 17.

The s.s. Mooltan leaves with the English mails at 1 p.m.

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
Oct. 17 (Sat.)	6h. 33m.	6h. 16m.
Oct. 18 (Sun.)	6h. 34m.	6h. 15m.
Oct. 19 (Mon.)	6h. 34m.	6h. 14m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Superscribed mails for Singapore China and Japan per s.s. "Celebes Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Tuesday, the 13th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The P. & O. mail steamer "Narkunda", arrived London on Thursday, the 8th instant.

The homeward P. & O. mail steamer "Rampura", with the mails from Bombay of 26th ultimo, arrived at Marseilles at 6-30 a.m. on the 9th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The mails left by the mail special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

The O. S. K. steamer "Honolulu Maru" left Colombo on the 9th instant and is due here in the afternoon of Tuesday, the 13th instant.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 1st Bn., G. I. P. Rly. Regt., A. F. I., will play music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.—We have received a sample set of "Phoenix Diary Books" for Samvat 1982 published by Messrs. M. Vadilal & Co., Stationers and Printers, Ahmedabad.

TO-DAY'S RADIO CONCERT.—A concert programme of Vocal and Instrumental Music arranged by Mr. Geo. E. Ash will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Monday) at 6-45 p.m. Call Sign 2 F. V. Wavelength 387 Metres.

PASSENGERS' AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association will be held to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Municipal Corporation Hall.

DAS MEMORIAL FUND COMMITTEE MEETING.—At the Sheriff's meeting in the Town Hall, on the 2nd July 1925, regarding the death of Deshabandhu Das, a resolution was passed appointing a Memorial Fund Committee. A meeting of that committee will be held in the Municipal Corporation Hall, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), to-day (Monday).

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Congress Nationalist Municipal Election Board in the Gaiety Theatre, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when prominent citizens of Bombay will address the public on the importance of enrolment of municipal voters for the coming election of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

PAREL CONVENT.—The children of the Convent of Jesus and Mary Parel, put up a very interesting programme of drama and music on Friday and Saturday last for the entertainment of the Bombay public, when they staged the Drama entitled "The Double Triumph". It is an episode of the old Roman days and the Catacombs. The respective parts were well sustained by Miss R. Callagan, as "Placidus", Miss P. Powell as "Trajan", and Miss M. Hogan as "Stella".

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Lady Wilson received the Dowager Rani of Jamkhandi at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay received the Chief of Kagal at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Saturday.

Kumar Shri Fatehsinhji, Kumar Shri Ghanshyamsinhji, Mr. Justice Salam Uddin Khan, Mr. Wazir Ahmed and Mr. Wazir Ali arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson gave a Dinner Party at Government House Ganeshkhind on Saturday the 10th October. To meet H. E. the Governor of Seychelles and Lady Byrne.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson attended the Police Sports at Bhamburda on Friday last, where Lady Wilson gave away the prizes.

The Governor of Seychelles, Lady Byrne, Miss Byrne, and Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Travers arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Friday.

The Governor of Bombay dined with Lt.-Colonel H. D. Buchanan Dunlop and Officers of the Royal West Kent Regiment at Ghorpuri on Friday last.

Sir B. N. Mitra leaves Simla on the 17th for about a fortnight's tour in Assam, where he meets the Committees of Tea Associations and visits tea gardens and Posts and Telegraphs Offices in various places. He returns to Simla on 5th November and leaves for Delhi on 7th, reaching there on 8th.

Sir Fazli Hussain proceeds on tour leaving Simla on 22nd. He will visit Lahore and Peshawar and will arrive at Delhi on 4th November.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

SATURDAY'S MATCHES.

RAJPUTANA TEAM AND HINDM GYM, DRAW.

The touring Rajputana cricket team was entertained on Saturday at the Hindu Gymkhana where a whole day match was played. Going in to bat at noon the visitors lost their first wicket at 6, Shanker being tempted out of his crease by Chandarana. The opening bat, Victor, then made a stand with Tewari, the partnership being broken when the score had mounted to 42. It cannot be said of this batsman that his innings of 71 was a very convincing one as he gave more than one chance which should have been accepted. Ramashi did not survive long as he put his leg in front of a straight one from Kagal. Beg joined Victor and the pair defied the bowling for some time adding 62 runs before they were separated. Gulam Kasim and Razdan were the only others to show any confidence, the tail showing no inclination to wag. Having 180 runs to make the Hindu Gymkhana commenced their innings well at a quarter past four, the opening pair carrying the score to 33. By a strange coincidence both these batsmen were run-out. Mazumdar was safely held by Ramashi off Kasam before he could settle down, but Pupala and Pawaskar were able to control the attack up to the time of drawing stumps, when the Gymkhana score stood at 136 for 3 wickets. Pupala contributed a useful 54.

RAJPUTANA C. C.

A C Victor 71, Shanker 0, Tewari 10, Ramsahai 6, W D Beg 28, Gulam Kasim 19, P Razdan (not out) 21, Maneklal 0, Mahomed 7, Madhan Singh 1, Harcharandas 0, extras 17. Total 180.

Bowling:—Chandarana 2 for 42, Kagal 1 for 42; Pandya 7 for 54.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

V P Mehta 19, S S Dongre 36, Mazumdar 4, D C Pupala (not out) 54, S K Pawaskar (not out) 17, K R Swami, C H Chandarana, M H Chandarana, B R Kagal, V V Joshi and N C Pandya did not bat, extras 6. Total (for 3 wickets) 136.

Bowling:—Kasam 1 for 30.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE BEAT BOMBAY GMM

The Xavierites met the Bombay Gymkhana an easy victory. The Gymkhana battained an easy victory. The Kymkhana batted first but, with the exception of J. Wilkie and H. E. Lees, were not very successful with the willow the entire side being dismissed for 96 runs. All four of the College bowlers performed well, but Modi with 4 victims for 13 runs slightly overtopped the rest. The College opened with M. R. Dalal and A. K. Suntock, the left-hand bowler. The batting was generally good and the Collegians declared when they had scored 168 for 5 wickets, thus winning by 5 wickets and 72 runs. It would be wiser to put N. D. Marshall, the rising young Parsi player, earlier in to bat which will give him the opportunity of tackling the bowling when it is not yet settled down.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA 'B".

G E Peary 5, F N Clayton 4, C H Champion 5, J Wilkie 30, H E Lees 22, W H Cummings 8, C H Hardcastle (not out) 6, G E R Sheers 1, C D Donnelly 0, P J Monoghan 4, N Easterbrook 1, extras 10. Total 96.

Bowling analysis:—Suntock 2 for 29; Vakil 2 for 13; Kapadia 2 for 23; Modi 4 for 13.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

A K Suntock 40, M R Dalal 0, S A Jamadar 47, B B Mody 7, N D Marshall (not out) 22, P N Mehta 35, M R Mowjee (not out) 1, S M Vakil, W S Khotare, C N Mehta and G Kapadia did not bat, extras 16. Total (for 5 wickets) 168.

Bowling analysis:—Lees 2 for 77; Easterbrook 1 for 22; Wilkie 2 for 13.

SUNDAY'S PLAY.

BOMBAY GYM. AND RAJPUTANA TEAM DRAW.

It would certainly have gone hard with the Rajputana team in Sunday's match against the Bombay Gymkhana if time had not come to their rescue. The Gymkhana batted first and ran up a convincing total of 222 for 7 wickets mainly through the agency of G. C. Phillips, W. J. Cullen and W. L. Radcliffe. The opening pair began well and though Hamilton failed, Cullen joined Phillips in a useful partnership which provided 87 runs. The Gymkhana having declared the Rajputana side commenced their venture namely, wickets falling at 12, 17 and 18. But then W. D. Begg went out to join P. M. Razdan and the pair carried the total to 66. After this a rot set in which threatened to overwhelm the side, but time came to their assistance, stumps being drawn when the visitors' score stood at 79 for 7 wickets. Smith captured two wickets for one run. The scores were:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

G C Phillips 73, M Mackinnon 21, J L Hamilton 0, W J Cullen 68, Capt R Le Fleming 4, W L Radcliffe 35, P T Harrison 15, H T Milne (not out) 0, V Carmichael, F W Smith and J Ingham did not bat, extras 6. Total (for 7 wickets) 222.

Bowling analysis:—Begg 3 for 61; Tewari 1 for 38; Ramsahai 1 for 32; Manecklal 1 for 12.

RAJPUTANA XI.

Shanker 5, Tewari 3, G M Shaikh 5, Ramsahai 0, P M Razdan (not out) 32, W D Begg 19, A C Victor 4, Harcharandas (not out) 0, Gulam Kasim 0, Mohmud and Manecklal did not bat, extras 11. Total (for 7 wickets) 79.

Bowling analysis:—Harrison 2 for 39, Phillips 1 for 2, Smith 2 for 1.

NADKARNI CUP TOURNAMENT.

HOTSPHURS AND KERALA DRAW.

The Nadkarni Cup Tournament for Indian teams opened on Saturday when the Hotspurs met Kerala, the game resulting in a draw of one goal all. The football was at no time of a tournament standard, but what the players lacked in skill they made up for in keenness. And this was considerable as the diminutive footballers dashed about the field at a fast pace throughout the game. Their difficulty seemed to lie in the fact that they were unable to kick the ball any great distance and consequently it was not unusual to see a player hanging on to the ball until he was robbed of it. In the first half the Hotspurs missed a penalty kick, but a little later Joseph scored their only goal. Kerala were penned up in their half in the second moiety towards the end of which the forwards broke away suddenly. A penalty kick awarded for a foul by one of the Hotspur halves saw Janardanan bang the ball straight at the goalie who however let it through his hands. The full time whistle blew shortly after, but extra time could not be played on account of the failing light. The replay has been fixed for Tuesday.

COULFIELD GUINEAS.

FAVOURITE REFUSES TO RUN.

LONDON Oct. 10.

Caulfield Guineas run under the auspices of the Victoria Amateur Turf Club resulted as follows:—

Manacre	..... First
Ambassador	..... Second
Petunia	..... Third

Starting prices:—8 to 1 against Manacre, 20 to 1 against Ambassador and 7 to 1 against Petunia.

Eight ran.

Won by a short head; two lengths separated second and third.

Manfred, the favourite, refused to leave the barrier and did not take part in the race.—Reuter's Special.

DUKE OF YORK HANDICAP.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The Duke of York Handicap resulted as follows:—

Pharos	1
Joyrider	2
Verdict	3

Betting was:—7 to 2 against Pharos, 8 to 1 against Joyrider, and 33 to 1 against Verdict.

14 ran. Won by six lengths, two lengths between the second and the third.—Reuter.

BETTING ON CESAREWITCH.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Following is the latest betting on the Cesarewitch:—seven to one against Bellman, nine to one Vionnet, hundred to eleven Mandelieu, hundred to seven Grmuzd, twenty to one Confirmation (taken and offered), twenty to one Duvet and Onyx Third (offered), twenty to one Motley (offered) and 25 to one taken, twenty to one Shining Spear (offered) and 25 to one taken, 25 to one Dumas and Forseti (taken and offered), 25 to one Winalot (offered), 28 to one Seradella and Shippon (taken and offered), 28 to one Magnum Bonum, 33 to one Tournesol (offered), 50 to one Hurstwood (taken and offered).—Reuter.

PROBABLES.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The following are the Cesarewitch probables:—Marvex (Childs), Winalot (Jelliss), Forseti (H. Beasley), Ceylonese (Wragg), Mandelieu (T. Weston), Dumas (G. Richards), Confirmation (Walsh), Bellman (Donoghue), Onyx Third (Orme), Tournesol (Pryor), Voltoi (Howard), Caprier (Jones), Seradella (Alford), Rugeley (B. Lynch), Miwani (Christie), Motley (Caldwell), Son of Spring (Sirett), Duvet (H. Leach), Golden Brick (G. Barber), Sabernake (A. Burns), Vionett (Marshall), The Carpenter (Hodges), Irish Molly (C. Richards), Vaudricourt (Berry), Desert Chief (Roberts), Shining Spear (E. Morris), Coughdrop (A. Brand).

Jockeys have yet to be found for the following horses:—Juldi, Shippon, Despote, Mangnum Owum, Gleandred, Perfection, Mendoza and Ormuzo.—Reuter's Special.

LADIES GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Westward Ho.—In the Ladies' Golf Championship final over 36 holes, Miss Dorothy Fowler, of North Hampshire beat Miss Joy Winn, of Aldeburgh, by nine and seven. Neither the holder Miss Joyce Wethered nor Miss Cecil Leith competed. Reuter.

CURRENCY COMMISSION.

S. I. CHAMBER'S BOYCOTT.

MADRAS, Oct. 7.

Mr. Vidya Sagar Pandya, Secretary of the Indian Bank Limited, Madras, who has been requested to submit a statement of his views on the matters under reference to the Royal Commission on Indian currency has it is understood sent a reply to the joint secretaries of the Committee regretting his inability to comply with their request in deference to the resolution passed by the South Indian Chamber of Commerce of which he is a member.

Khwaja Allahbux, Secretary, Reception Committee, First All-India Khwaja Conference, writes to say that the Conference will be held at Amritsar on October 31 and November 1.

INDIAN POLITICS.

APPEAL FOR COOPERATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Student's Brotherhood, Mr. David Walker delivered a lecture on "Some Aspects of Indian Politics", Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding.

Mr. Walker said India had progressed during the last 20 years as no other country had done. Personally, he had great faith in India's progress. The progress was marked in the activities of those institutions which guided the destinies of this country. It was unthinkable in these days that India could be ruled without the consent of her people, without the latter having any voice in the Government. It had been widely held that a nation had no right to govern another, unless with the consent of the governed, and that principle was now conceded by all Englishmen. Why then should England not retire? But that was what they were doing. They had a great many difficulties to overcome before attaining Swaraj—for they had a multiplicity of religions and castes. England wished these differences to disappear before they could attain Swaraj. He did not think the obstructive tactics of the Swarajists would help the people to win Swaraj. He conceded that the present machinery of Government was croaky and clumsy, but they should not do away with their old machinery until they had new one. The policy of obstruction would fail because it would be expecting too much of the people and secondly it would make the Government obstinate. Co-operation was the only thing which would lead them to Swaraj, he said.

RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION

Mr. Baptista said the lecturer had asked them to co-operate with the Government of India, provided the Government also scrutinised and responded to the co-operation of the people. That was like the responsive co-operation of Lokamanya Tilak. (cheers). Mr. Walker had asked them to strengthen the hands of the Government of India so that they could make a united demand. (Laughter). The people had no objection to strengthen the hands of the Government, provided they spoke in the same way as Mr. Walker had done that night. The speaker had emphasised the necessity of Hindu-Muslim unity, but the weather was so nasty now that he did not want to speak on the question. They were told that England was sincere, and no doubt there were many people who thought so. But did the public believe in England's sincerity, that was the question. (Laughter.) England would not be swayed by threats but only by goodwill and the latter sentiment must be cultivated by both. They had, however, many difficulties in the way. There were the castes, the Swaraj Party and the Backward People's Party, which wanted to control the country. (Laughter).

Mr. Sunder Kabadi then proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman.

ELECTIONS TO B. P. C. C.

GIRGAUM WARD'S REPRESENTATIVES.

The following ten gentlemen are duly elected to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to represent the Girgaum District Congress Committee:—

Mr. P. N. Ghate.
Mr. K. B. Sanzgiri.
Mr. M. R. Jayakar.
Mr. N. H. Pandya.
Mr. K. N. Phatak.
Mr. R. N. Bapasola.
Mr. D. P. Shroff.
Mr. B. G. Kher.
Mr. K. N. Joglekar.
Mr. S. P. Kabadi.

MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUE.

A GAYA COMPROMISE.

PATNA, Oct. 10.

According to a message received from Gaya under yesterday's date, it appears that Mr. Hallet, Officiating Commissioner, Patna Division, who had proceeded to Gaya on Wednesday last, held an informal Conference with the leading Hindus and Mussalmans of the town, and discussed the situation with them. He successfully persuaded them to arrive at a compromise. According to the compromise effected between the two communists, images will be taken out for immersion on Saturday next and two processions will pass by the Jumma Musjid, one playing music and the other without. The rest will take other routes.

The order under Section 144 against holding public meetings, carrying of lathis and taking of processions has not yet been withdrawn. Nineteen Hindus and thirteen Mahomedans have been made special police officers under Section 17 of the Police Act. It is believed that this truce between the communities may form the basis for an enduring and permanent compromise between them after an atmosphere of better understanding is created.—A. P.

CABLE ITEMS.

The "Union des Enterprises Sousmarines" has contracted to salve the treasure of the liner "Egypt" which foundered off Ushant in 1922.—Reuter.

At Brooklands, Levack on HRD Japengine broke the world's ten miles record for 500 cubic centimetres capacity motor cycles. His speed averaging 96.02 miles per hour.—Reuter's Special.

Rome.—The engine and a coach of a passenger train on the Catanzaro-Reggio di Calabria Railway fell into the river owing to a bridge collapsing on account of floods. 10 have been injured and 15 are missing.—Reuter's Special.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

BILL TO REGULATE AND CONTROL TRANSACTIONS.

A Bill to regulate and control transactions on the Bombay Stock Exchange, has been drafted by Government of Bombay and circulated to public bodies for opinion. The following is the full text of the Bill:—

Whereas it is expedient to regulate and control certain contracts for the purchase and sale of securities in the City of Bombay in manner hereinafter appearing: and whereas the previous sanction of the Governor-General required by section 80A (3a) of the Government of India Act has been obtained for the passing of this Act; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Bombay Securities Contracts Control Act 1925.

2. (1) This Act shall apply to the City of Bombay only. (2) It shall come into operation from such date as the Governor in Council may by notification in the Bombay Government Gazette appoint.

3. In this Act unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context (1) "Securities" includes stocks, shares, bonds, debentures, debenture stocks and any other instruments of a like nature. (2) "Stock Exchange" means any association, organisation or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, established for the purpose of assisting, regulating and controlling business in buying, selling and dealing in stocks, shares, bonds, debentures, debenture stocks and any other like securities. (3) "Ready delivery contract" means a contract for the purchase or sale of securities for performance of which no time is specified and which is to be performed immediately or within a reasonable time.

Explanation: The question what is a reasonable time is in each particular case a question of fact.

(4) (1) A stock exchange may, subject to the sanction of the Governor in-Council, make rules for the regulation and control of all transactions in securities (other than ready delivery contracts). (2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the fore-going power, such rules may provide for (a) the government of the stock exchange by a governing body and the constitution of such governing body: (b) the powers and duties of the governing body and the manner in which its business shall be transacted; (c) the fixing of a scale of charges; (d) the making, settling and closing of bargains; (e) the exercise of emergency powers in the case of corners; (f) the regulation of dealings by members for their own account; and (g) the settlement of disputes arising between members and the punishment of defaulting members. (3) The Governor-in-Council may refuse to sanction any or all the rules made by a stock exchange and may from time to time add to, amend, vary or rescind the rules made by a Stock Exchange and sanctioned by the Governor in Council. (4) Rules made by a Stock Exchange under sub-section (1) and sanctioned by the Governor-in-Council and any addition, amendment, variation or rescission made by the Governor-in-Council under sub-section (3) shall be published in the "Bombay Government Gazette." (5) All rules made by a Stock Exchange and in existence on the date on which this Act comes into operation relating to transactions in securities other than ready delivery contracts shall be of no effect and shall not be enforceable by law on and from the date this Act comes into operation except such rules as are sanctioned by the Governor-in-Council. (6) If no rules are made under sub-section (1) within such time as may be fixed by the Governor-in-Council, the Governor-in-Council may, by notification in the "Bombay Government Gazette" make rules for the regulation and control of all transactions in securities (other than ready delivery contracts).

5. Every contract entered into after the date on which this Act comes into operation for the purchase or sale of securities whether either party thereto is a member of a stock exchange or not, other than a ready delivery contract shall be void, unless the same is made subject to the rules duly made and published under section 4 and no claim shall be allowed in any civil court for the recovery of any commission brokerage, fee or reward in respect of any such contract.

MINISTERIAL ELECTIONS IN FREEMENTLE.

VIOLENT SCENES.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Freemantle.—Violent scenes marked the opening of the ministerial election campaign here. There were continual interruptions at a meeting addressed by Senator Pearce which culminated in some one throwing an egg. The police were summoned and a free fight ensued. A seaman of the liner "Orsova", who is alleged to have thrown the egg, was arrested. The police were attacked while they were taking him to jail but repelled the rioters with a baton charge.—Reuter's Special.

PATHE CINEMA.

The crowd that gathered to see "Her Marriage Vow", the Warner Bros.' screen version of the Owen Davis stage play, which had to premiere at the Royal Opera House on Saturday night, was all well pleased with the picture. Long after the final fade-out people were applauding the brilliant acting of Beverly Bayne, who for three long years was absent from the screen.

Her return to motion pictures in this powerful photoplay was a great success.

The acting of Monte Blue was a close second to Beverly Bayne's. He portrays her husband, a young business man who has won his way to a position of little importance with his concern by day and night attention to his work. This causes him to be neglectful to his wife and two young children.

Margaret Livingston, Willard Louis and John Roche ably support Monte Blue and Beverly Bayne.

Priscilla Moran and Mary Grabhorn, both playing the part of the two children, easily gained the sympathy of everybody. There was one sequence where both children were left alone in the house. Janey, the younger child, has a terrible cough and is coughing continuously. Barbara, the other child, attempts to stop the cough and is about to give her sister poison instead of the cough medicine, when her father rushes in and saves the child.

Millard Webb directed this wonderful photo play, giving it a number of original twists.

TEXTILE STRIKE.

OWNERS SHIRK INQUIRY.

GOVERNMENT'S REPLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 11.

The text of an important letter of Mr. Chadwick, Secretary, Commerce Department, Government of India to Secretary, Bombay Mill-owners' Association is just made available. This is in reply to the Association's letter dated 15th September, 1925. Mr. Chadwick in the course of his reply observes: "In that letter you say that the Bombay and Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association do not desire that the Tariff Board should examine the claims of the Indian Cotton Mill Industry to protection until the Cotton Excise Duty has been taken off. In the circumstances the Government of India do not propose to order an investigation into the needs of an industry for protection since the industry does not ask for protection."

ANOTHER QUIET DAY.

REDUCED WAGE UNACCEPTABLE.

DEMAND FOR ORIGINAL PAY

The mill area was again dull on Saturday as before. A number of operatives again turned up to demand some advances on account of their wages of September at certain mills and left the premises a short while after. They refuse to take full pay whatever it be, as they maintained that the reduction of 11½ per cent. from their wages was unjustifiable, inasmuch as it was not applied to the officers of higher grade who were in receipt of substantial salaries. They also say that while the mill-owners were reaping a good harvest from the workers toil they never condescended to give them any increase of bonus from the profits and if the mill industry had fallen on the evil times it was not the fault of the operatives. The alternative they submitted was an exodus from the city under protest, and to enable them to do so they demanded just enough money on account of their wages in the shape of advances to go to their villages. They were however disappointed as the mill agents refused to comply with their request. On Friday evening it is estimated about 2,500 operatives accepted wages, on the reduced scale, from about a dozen mills in the city. Other operatives remained adamant, and did not care to receive full pay, but were anxious to receive only advances if the mill agents cared to comply with their request.

Among the mills that paid wages in full on Friday were also the Colaba Land, the Swadeshi, the Emperor Edward, the Pearl, the Madhavji Dharamsy, the Kasturchand and the Kohinoor mills which paid in all about 2,500 operatives at the reduced scale. The highest figure of payment goes to the credit of the Swadeshi mill situate at Charni Road, which paid 700 operatives by the evening while the lowest figure is shown by the Islam mill situate at Sopari Baug which gave only four operatives their dues out of a total number of about 1,000 employees. The other mills that paid their operatives in three figures were the Kohinoor, the Colaba Land and the Pearl Mills.

On Saturday a crowd numbering about 200 operatives collected near the Crescent, the Planet, the Kohinoor and the Morarji Gokuldas mills and dispersed peacefully after some time.

MILL EMPLOYEES' DEPUTATION TO GOVERNOR.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS.

Now that the Mill-owners have had their final say in the matter of the present textile crisis the mill-employees are also going to meet the Governor on Monday at 12 noon at the Council Hall to state their plea. The following have been elected to represent the Workmen's point of view:—Mr. N. M. Joshi (M.L.A.) on behalf of Trade Union Congress, Mr. S. H. Jhabwala (Central Labour Board), Mr. S. K. Bole and Mr. H. A. Talcherkar, Kamgar Hita Wardhak Sabha, Mr. Mayekar, Girin Kamgar Maha Mandal, Mr. Brativadkar-Girin Kamgar Mandal Mr. Areve, Mr. Fancy, and Mr. Mohamed Rajab, Madanpura Textile Union, Mr. Bakhale (Hon. Secretary). Important developments are expected which will be brought to public light in the course of the next week.

BRITISH TEXTILE WORKERS' SYMPATHY.

BOMBAY, Oct. 11.

Messrs. Ben Turner and Arthur Shaw, President and Secretary, respectively, of the British Wool and Textile Workers' Union, Bradford, have sent the following cable to the All-India Trade Union Congress in connection with the present textile workers' strike:—

"British Wool and Textile Workers wish you every success in your fight for living wage."—A. P.

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by
SOHRAB A. CALIANIWALA.

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MR. NASARVANJI P. PAVRI, B.A., LL.B. writes:—

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The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, OCTOBER, 12, 1925.

AN INDIVIDUAL LAPSE.

The Hon. Mr. S. B. Tambe's ascent to the C. P. Executive Council should be dismissed as a renegade act for which the Swaraj party cannot be held responsible. The province that has been foremost in its repugnance of Gandhism has furnished the most flagrant example of self-aggrandisement, but it is to the honour of the province that its leaders have condemned the recreant conduct of Mr. Tambe. Doubtless, he thinks that his acquisition of the job is to the good of the country and serves as a gesture to the thread-bare demand by the Government for co-operation. The incident is, however, one of monstrous selfishness. We know of publicists who find themselves duped in the belief that their personal acceptance of office is of immense benefit to the country; we have had examples of sordid loyalists who obtain office as a matter of course; we are aware of Liberals who do special service and bargain for commission-rewards; but Mr. Tambe has given us the unique instance of a politician repudiating office in advance and at the most convenient season taking up the emoluments of bureaucratic favour. The event cannot be treated as a matter of juvenile indiscretion, because Mr. Tambe is a mature veteran who knows the full implications of his policy. Five years of affluent jobation he is apparently eager to enjoy against the pledge and behests of his party. His predecessor, Sir Moropant Joshi, rose to office without any prior obligations to violate, but where men make for themselves a ladder of outraged principles they are bound to appear as the low minions of the bureaucracy. We are sorry for the bargain of Mr. Tambe, profitable though it is to him in the next quinquennium, and we wonder what prestige he is going to rally in the maintenance of an office secured by discreditable means.

We would still appeal to his sense of honour and patriotism, and suggest the advisability of his re-considering his acceptance. If his personal interests alone were involved, we would advise him to hang on to the job like a hero, and enjoy a fat salary for the next five years. The job is comfortable and infinitely more remunerative than the office of Rs. 10,000 a year to which the votes of the Swarajists elevated him. His only chance of exculpation is to affirm that his position as President had made him a non-party man free to consult his own interests. Such, however, is not the implication of elected office. When Mr. V. J. Patel declared himself a non-party man, we protested against the theory, and held that his obligations as a Swarajist were conditioned only by the duty of impersonally observing fair-play in the Assembly. He ought still to be a Swarajist owing his office to the support of his party. While Mr. Patel cannot escape the meaning or defy its purport, Mr. Tambe has found it easy to accept office as an Executive Councillor. Raised to conspicuity by the Swarajist vote, he should have at least consulted their opinion regarding ministerships. In principle the possibility of a Speaker being offered an executive office is questionable and pernicious. The C. P. Council will do well to pass a resolution condemning the precedent of an impartial Speaker being allured with the prospect of velvet office in the gift of the executive. While Mr. Tambe appeared to have gained credit as the champion of the Swaraj party, he persuaded himself that as an independent personality he deserved recognition. It is in no mean degree similar to the illusion of Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas that in Indian public life he is an indomitable element apart from the support of the Indian Merchants' Chamber; but it is all an illusion, quite worthy of our miserable leadership.

Pundit Motilal Nehru, Dr. Munje and Mr. Abhyanker have expressed their surprise at Mr. Tambe's somersault. The right course for Mr. Tambe would have been to resign from his party and office, and then negotiate for the Executive Councillorship. It was not a complex matter of decency or etiquette admitting of any difference of opinion. His present behaviour is indefensible. As a Swarajist he subscribes to certain obligations including the repudiation of non-elective office; he rises to eminence by the support of Swarajists; and before the party modifies its policy, he accepts, not a ministerial office depending on good-will, but a gift from the Executive. We share the disappointment of Dr. Munje who has been falsely described as an aspirant of office and feel with Pundit Motilal that there has been a flagrant breach of pledges. The Swaraj party ought to make its pledges more definite and positively unequivocal. Mr. Tambe will no doubt console himself with the theory that after his election to the Speakership he was a non-party man, free to bargain for individual advantage. It is a false reading of obligations. Mr. Tambe as a member of the Swaraj party stole his way into the Council by the declaration that he was against the acceptance of office and that he was under the discipline of his party. He has violated the obligations of honour. Although his acquisition is described as satisfactory, it will be held by Indians as a treacherous act of self-will.

"A QUESTION OF NATIONAL SELF-RESPECT."

A requisition has been addressed to the Indian Merchants' Chamber for a public meeting of that body to consider the advisability of ignoring altogether the packed Commission on Indian Currency that Sir Basil Blackett has at last found himself in a position to fling at our heads. The requisitionists also demand that the Chamber's representative in the Assembly, Sir Purushottamdas, who has been nominated a member of this unsympathetic Commission, should tender his resignation from that body as a protest against the transparent duplicity of Lord Reading's Finance Minister's achievement and against the insult to the Assembly and the Chamber implied in it. The question vitally concerns the Chamber's as well as the nation's self-respect; and it behoves the members of the Chamber, as well as the public at large, to give it the most earnest consideration. The familiar Liberal platitudes about failing to secure even as much as the Commission might give us, if we ignored it altogether, are being trotted forth by those who seem to think nothing of the intangible but important point of national self-respect. For the composition of the Commission is an unmitigated affront to the Indian people, and bodes unqualified peril to our economic interests for at least a generation. And, given the composition its report is a foregone conclusion, which is bound to be given effect to at once under the inspiration of the ex-Treasury officer, who functions as the High Priest of Financial Mysteries in India. We cannot, indeed, prevent the Government from appointing such a Commission; but need we take upon ourselves the moral responsibility of associating ourselves,—even in opposition,—with its all too certain findings against the best and permanent interests of the country?

The basic idea of such an ignoring of a packed Commission is not at all akin to the root-cause of general non-co-operation; and it is well for the champions and opponents of the question at issue to understand the essential difference between the two. Non-co-operation as a general policy is an expression of a country's despair, arising out of its conviction of the fundamental impossibility of making the existing machinery of government do anything but mischief to the interests of the people. It, therefore, applies indiscriminately. But even those who do not feel such absolute despair may legitimately protest against specific and selected instances of unpardonable slighting and defiance of public sentiment, that the present Commission typifies. The Chamber, next to the Assembly, has received, in this case, the rudest affront at the hands of the entiring opponent of the best Indian interests, Sir Basil Blackett. It has been duped and deceived by specious promises of "adequate and effective" representation of Indian interests on the Commission; for now that it has been appointed,—we know just exactly what the "adequate and effective" representation of Indian interests on the Commission means in the mentality of Sir Basil Blackett. The Indian element is in a permanent minority, not merely of numbers, but of talent as well;—though, of course in the Finance Member's view, any Indian is apparently as good as another; since he alone is the sole and supreme master! There is not even an Indian Chairman, as if the interests of the British money-market which have throughout dominated our entire currency system, cannot be jeopardised in the slightest degree by the concession of even a nominal chiefship in such a Commission of vital importance for maintaining the ghost of financial supremacy with which London is haunted. The absence of an Indian majority and an Indian chairman seems to us to be significant in its symbolism. To the mind of the present Viceroy and his Finance Member, the Currency Commission has an important task to perform but it is far more important to the British than to the Indian side of the shield. Had they appointed an Indian as a chairman; had they conceded an Indian majority on the Commission,—even of the *johukmi bandas* of the Government,—(they can always count upon some obsequious and obliging Liberal to do their bidding, in the backwaters of unemployed and disgruntled Liberalism,)—they might have been misunderstood and misinterpreted in Britain as having endangered the sacrosanct interests of the British money-bags in India! We are, we confess, unable to range ourselves amongst the most ardent admirers of Sir Basil, or Lord Reading; but even we must acknowledge their unswerving loyalty to the true master these gentlemen acknowledge in the heart of their unfathomable hearts. That master is not the Indian people, but the British moneyed interests. But while it may be a feather in the cap of the astute Sir Basil that he has navigated the bark safely even through the rapids and shoals of a Commission of Inquiry, that is no reason why Indians should continue to remain the dupes of that diplomacy when once the veil is torn aside. They have asserted themselves in the past in regard to the Taxation Committee, and the Economic Enquiry Committee. There is no essential difference between this Commission and the others we have mentioned. The question, then, of appearing before the Commission, and giving evidence is not a question merely or exclusively of the specific merits of the inquiry. It is a question of the self-respect for the nation as a whole and for the Indian Merchants' Chamber very particularly. They have definitely, deliberately and distinctly duped us, slighted us, wronged us. Are we going to take this insult lying down? It is a plain issue, and we do not see the slightest need for raising the hard-worked bogey of having our interests neglected by default. For those who urge the plea that by ignoring this packed Commission of anti-Indian sympathies, we should be causing a default which may recoil on ourselves, forget entirely that the findings of the Commission are by no means the last word on the matter. After all there is the Legislature to give effect to those findings, in permanent legislation. And surely, there will be ample opportunity to voice the Indian opinion in that body when it is called to give effect to the recommendations of this Commission. If now and from the beginning we make it perfectly clear to the official world of the Readings and the Blacketts that until and unless they satisfy our just, legitimate and irreducible demands in the composition of this Commission, we will have nothing whatsoever to do with its deliberations and findings, we shall be dissociating ourselves with any responsibility whatsoever for those findings; and yet reserving to our representatives in the Assembly the completest liberty to reject those findings when embodied in legislative forms, with about as much ceremony as Sir Basil has shown in making up the Commission. Let them, then, certify the legislation, if they like; and pass it in the teeth of a people's opposition. On the other hand, if now we allow ourselves to be hypnotised by the specious pretexts of a splendid opportunity,—what a mouth-filling phrase to humbug children with!—to serve the Indian cause by representations and wranglings before the Commission, we shall have the moral responsibility of doing the best by the findings of this wholly unsatisfactory body, at the time its proposals come up for legislative sanction. Is it not wiser, more open and honourable to publish our sentiments at once without circumlocution and ambiguity than to follow the devious methods of a deceiving diplomacy of which Lord Reading and his financial *ame damnee* are such unequalled masters. Besides, the moral obligation to boycott this Commission lies primarily on those bodies, which, like the Chamber and the Assembly, have been clearly deceived. There are others, however, besides the Chamber and the Assembly who may be safely trusted not to allow the country's case to go by default.

There is, we feel certain, no danger of Government reconsidering their mulish resolve to slight and defy Indian opinion. The case, then, for the Chamber to accept the advice of the requisitionists becomes irresistible, not merely on the general point of ignoring the Commission, but also on the personal note of Sir Purushottamdas's presence on that body. From the inspired pronouncements the public have so far been favoured with from the Olympian heights in which this magnate of the Cotton Green usually dwells it appears unlikely that he will bow to the popular demand of his constituency. Otherwise there seems little reason, and less wisdom, in a veiled attempt to seek to neutralise in advance the Chamber's decision by obtaining messages from all over the country officiously helping that redoubtable champion in the curious process of making up his mind in the matter. It is, of course, after all, a matter between Sir Purushottamdas and his constituents as to how far he will respect their wishes. But this much Sir Purushottamdas may be disabused of, we think, before any specious reasoning founded on his much-advertised mastery of the subject is trotted out to bamboozle any section of his constituents. Sir Purushottamdas is, we have never questioned, a clever person, if a trifle too emphatic, and slightly too conscious of his exalted position. But while he is welcome to the best opinion he can entertain of his achievements and capacities, he must at least remember that those English gentlemen with whom he is teemed to work on his Commission, and who are presumably jockeyed into the programme to watch and safeguard British interests, are by no means the boobies that Sir Purushottamdas's admirers are often inclined to represent them to be by implication. For, we have heard again and again,—as the sole argument why Sir Purushottamdas should remain on the Commission, even at the risk of displeasing his constituents,—that if he is there, he will succeed in bringing over to the Indian point of view some at least of the English members. But much as we distrust instinctively an English majority on the Commission, we cannot believe the non-Indian members of the Commission to be so utterly lacking in a judgment of their own, as to fall an easy prey to the lance and the sword of the Knight of Sewri. We shall not hint at the contrary danger though that is at least as probable as the one Sir Purushottamdas's supporters have been advertising to an unsophisticated world. But when all is said and done, and even allowing for what is expected of the other Indian members now on the Commission, with their record and achievements, the fact remains that the Commission has been constituted in defiance of the Indian sentiment, in betrayal of the most solemn promises of the highest officers of the Government. The Assembly as well as the Chamber have perceived and resented this insult. They have protested against it to the best of their ability. They have put forward definite and specific demands, which alone, if conceded, will reconcile them to accept and acknowledge the Commission. Will the foremost leader of the Indian Merchants' Chamber himself refrain from standing up for his Chamber's demands? Will he in his own person refuse to make good the threat the Chamber has publicly conveyed. In his dual capacity as a member of the Assembly and as a leader and representative of the Chamber Sir Purushottamdas ought to feel the insult embodied in the composition of this Commission more stingingly than almost any other Indian. Will he do nothing to assert and maintain his own, his Chamber's and his country's sense of self-respect?

Notes of the Day.

Scarborough—and After.

The session of the Trades Union Congress held at Scarborough last month was in many ways a notable one. It revealed a distinct impatience with the slow-moving machinery of parliament and a growing tendency towards direct action. The most important features of its deliberation were the desire to win unity in the ranks of Labour both in England and abroad, the definite stand it took for "the overthrow of capitalism", and the denunciation of imperialism, coupled with the demand for "self-determination all round." It is not surprising that the proceedings of the Scarborough Conference have produced their inevitable reaction. The Conservative Conference, which has just concluded its sitting, has taken up what it regards as a challenge to society in the gathering forces of "Bolshevism." It has carried with acclamation a resolution "urging amendment to and enforcement of the law dealing with treasonable offences by bringing within its ambit plotters against constitutional authority." The resolution is evidently born of panic and is an eloquent commentary on the Britisher's boasted love of freedom. It is not difficult to realise against whom the proposed repressive law is to be employed. The mover of the resolution, in fact, made this clear when he suggested that "the plotters against constitutional authority" should include "persons inciting workers to dislocate any public service, molesting any one engaged in lawful work and preaching class war", which means, in fact, the entire Trade Union movement.

Russianised or Prussianised?

With its huge majority, the Conservative Government may pass such a law, though we doubt if it will seek to do so. For, any precipitate action in this direction will merely strengthen the movement for the establishment of a Soviet dictatorship in England which is gaining adherence in the ranks of the British workers. The following extract from the speech delivered by Mr. Fred Bramley, whose sudden death will be a severe blow to British Trade Unionism, at the Scarborough Conference, shows that direct action is not regarded as a very remote possibility even by responsible leaders of Trade Unionism in Britain. Mr. Bramley was speaking on the General Council's report on International Trade Union Unity. He said that, as a result of the Labour delegation's visit to Russia, an unprecedented attack had been made on the Trade Union movement. He wished every one to remember, however, that the Russian Revolution was the first in history which aimed at the overthrow of economic exploitation and at workers' control and that it was also the only revolution in history which had been universally condemned by the possessing classes. Mr. Bramley continued:

"You may cut off the heads of kings and queens it appears; you can abolish royal families, and imprison emperors; you can promote world-wars—and you can be forgiven and accepted in the comity of nations.

"But if you disturb the landed interests and abolish the exploitation of the wage-earner, then you have to face what Russia is facing to-day.

"Russia from our point of view is a nation at bay, and we consider it our duty to stand by the working-class movement of Russia." (Cheers.)

Mr. Baldwin declared at the Conservative Conference that the British people would never tolerate being Prussianised or Russianised. The resolution passed by the Conservative Conference shows that Mr. Baldwin's party is not averse to Prussianising them.

Teachers in Conference.

To-day will commence at Surat the second sessions of the Bombay Presidency High Schools Headmasters' and Teachers' Conference under the presidency of the well-known educationist of Bombay, Prof. P. A. Wadia. The organisers of the Conference have done well in circulating beforehand among the headmasters and prominent educationists of the Presidency an elaborate questionnaire pertaining to all the important aspects of secondary education. This will help the focussing of the considered opinions of experienced educationists on the various questions and narrowing down the actual deliberations of the Conference to the most pressing problems of secondary education. Questions of curricula and methods of instruction have no doubt their importance and cannot be ignored by any educational conference. But, perhaps, the hardest and yet the most urgent problem is that of providing trained and decently paid teachers. Students have suffered more from untrained or ill-trained teachers than from defective curricula. And teachers, in their turn, and with them the whole system of education, have suffered terribly from the scandalously low payment for their services. The fact has been admitted by every educationist, official and non-official, but the evil has grown steadily worse as with the increase in the cost of living teachers' salaries have failed to rise proportionately. We are glad the Conference has recognised the urgency of this problem by giving it a prominent place in its questionnaire. We trust the Conference and it's permanent executive (which, by the way, will have to be appointed if the resolutions of the Conference are not to remain mere paper resolutions) will do all in their power to press this question upon the attention of Government and the public alike. Educational Conferences in this Presidency have been hitherto few and far between. We wish this Conference a permanent and useful career.

BE FREE IN YOUR OWN LAND.

GOVT. MUST MAKE NEXT MOVE

INJUSTICE TO CO-OPERATORS

MR. JINNAH'S APPEAL TO VICEROY.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah was asked for his views on the latest speech of the Viceroy calling on the people to co-operate with the Government to bring about the desired result. Mr. Jinnah in his reply scouts the very idea that the people have withheld co-operation from the Government. If co-operation is to come from anybody it must be now from the Viceroy and Lord Birkenhead.

Mr. Jinnah said: Lord Reading has done very grave injustice, in his recent farewell speech at Simla, to those who have never refused to co-operate with the Government. His Excellency's whole line of argument is based on the stand which was taken by Lord Birkenhead: First co-operate and then you will not find us "niggardly bargainers." "Only come in and co-operate," he said in effect "and we will do all we can to help you." It can not be gainsaid that there was a large section of politically minded people who did resort to a particular policy and programme of non-cooperation five years ago and there is a section that still holds to that policy and programme, but has Lord Reading forgotten the causes which drove them into resorting to non-cooperation? And, yet, it is a fact that there was a large party of people who stood by the Government and supported them at a most critical moment in the history of India? I venture to say that the people of India have neither the wish to pursue a policy of non-co-operation nor have they got the requisite means at their command to paralyse the Government at present, and, therefore, it is mere sophistry to keep harping on the same point, that if the spirit of co-operation is shown, to use the words of Lord Birkenhead "all doors are opened." His Excellency ought to know, and I believe he knows it that if he was to announce a Royal Commission tomorrow to revise the constitution of India with a personnel which will command the confidence of the people and with freer terms of reference satisfactory to the people, he has got not only the co-operation, but even the good will of the people of India at his command. He however, lonehingly recognises the exigencies and difficulties of those leaders who have committeed themselves to a policy of non-co-operation from within. I think he must admit a little more than he did when he said: "As I understand the situation, there is more favourable atmosphere than has existed during my Viceroyalty." May I appeal to His Excellency to recognise that it is more pronounced and more definite and far more favourable than he is pleased to acknowledge in his speech? This Assembly's resolution was not prompted or inspired by any other consideration except that we believe that these fundamental changes should be made in the constitution of India. Any misunderstanding of the real constitutional issue may create a very grave position. We must not forget that there is a section, however, small, charged with obstruction and spirit of negation, but the people generally are still willing to strive, to open the road to progress by mutual agreement and co-operation, and I trust and pray that Lord Reading will not throw away the opportunity and the moment which is so imminently ripe.

JOYS OF BELONGING TO BRITISH "COMMONWEALTH"!

STAGGERING PROPOSAL TO PAY ANNUAL QUOTA.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Small communities of the Empire have been very much in the limelight for the past week. After Malta on which attention was focussed owing to the presence in London of Doctor Mifsud, the first Maltese Premier to visit England since the grant of Self-Government to Malta, come the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man. There has long been a controversy over the proposal of the latter for the small self-governing communities to pay the annual quota to Imperial funds. Government has now presented the States concerned a document paying tribute to their loyalty and sacrifice during wartime, but pointing out that owing to machinery not existing for their undertaking a financial burden commensurate with their resources they have hitherto escaped appalling economic heritage under which the ex-belligerent countries are suffering. Government, accordingly, submits that Guernsey and Jersey should meet their liability aggregating two million sterling, which it has paid out in respect of warpensions to the Islanders by a lump sum or equivalent. The proposals, it is reported, have staggered the Islanders.—Reuter's Special.

COAL COMMISSION.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

The Miners' Delegate Conference has decided to participate in the Royal Commission subject to further efforts by the Executive to remove grievances with regard reduction of basic wages and refusal of unemployment benefit.—Reuter.

BE STRONG: YOUR VOICE WILL BE HEARD.

BE WEAK: YOU WILL REMAIN HELOTS.

BOYCOTT S. AFRICAN COAL.

HOW TO FACE THE CALAMITY.

YESTERDAY'S NATIONAL OBSERVANCE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and several other public bodies in the city a very largely attended public meeting was held on the Chowpatty Sands, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding, to protest against the action of the South African Government. The number of speakers was large and representative of all communities and interests in the city.

Mr. B. J. Desai moved:—

"That this meeting of the citizens of Bombay representing all communities, interests and political opinions emphatically condemns the monstrous and inhuman anti-Indian legislation based on race arrogance and economic rivalry enacted by the Union Government of South Africa which is a flagrant breach of their own solemn pledges and seeks deliberately to coerce the Indian settlers to leave the country by imposing upon them conditions of intolerable material and moral hardships and humiliations. This meeting offers to the Indian community in South its deepest sympathy in their valiant struggle to vindicate their fundamental rights as colonials and calls upon all political organisations and all lovers of freedom and justice everywhere to devise effective measures to prevent the perpetuation of so gross a wrong against humanity."

POSSIBILITIES OF WAR.

Mr. Desai said they had met on an occasion as to which there could be no difference of opinion among all the sections of the communities of this great city. He said he had recently begun taking part in politics, although he had taken some part in the Home Rule and other agitations, the result of which was the granting of diarchy which was now pronounced by all to be a dismal failure. The resolution which he had the honour to move fell far short by way of condemnation of the masure. One thing was certain that Indians settled in South Africa, like every one of them, had acquired rights and political franchise which it was the object of this legislation to deprive them of. If it were the action of a private individual it would not only have been morally indefensible, but criminally punishable. Indians were always told that they were an integral part of the Empire, that it was to their mutual advantage that they should all hold together in any struggle, as they did during the last great war, because it would make the progress of their enfranchisement more rapid. If they were to hold together the British Cabinet should tell the Union Government that they could not possibly continue to be an integral part of the British Empire while perpetuating injustice on any part or section of that community, be they Indians or any one. But the attitude taken up by the British Cabinet was one of silence. There were all actual possibilities of war, and there was no other alternative if South Africa chose to pass an Act of that nature. That Government thought that the majority had the right to pass an Act of legislation which amounted to confiscation of property and liberty. But there was such a thing as "international" in the comity of nations or ought to be such a thing as interests and equality of the components of the Empire. The only other alternative for them was the Government to whom they should have looked for support in such a crisis. If the Government were responsible to the people of this country in a properly constituted manner, they could not possibly have ignored the request to exercise every form of diplomatic and political pressure in order to bring about the necessary result by way of amending or eradication of such measures. The position of Government was of an invidious character. The legislative bodies of this country represented the voice of the peolpe, but the executive Government on the other hand was more under the influence, power and dictates of the authorities in England, and he did not think that the Government of India would move in this matter, unless political pressure was brought from Home. It was far better to realise that no amount of moral influence they could bring to bear they could only say that injustice of such a character should not go unredressed. When they had said that they had said all. The speaker then spoke of the vaunted civilisation of Europe which only hurled the whole of that continent into war and tyranny. He could only ask his country to pray to God in such circumstances. Their sufferings would not go in vain, for their cry was sure to be heard, and their sufferings would ultimately recoil on those who had inflicted them.

THROWN BIBLE INTO SEA.

Mr. Joseph Baptista, seconding, said the occasion was grave and he would be compelled to use strong language. The energy of Indians, their industry and their frugality in South Africa had naturally led to their acquistion of property there, and now the present state of things having been developed the South Africans were trying to confiscate that property. They were now going to drive away Indians from towns and important localities; in other words the trade and property of Indians would lose all value and Indians would be herded together in what were called proclaimed areas. This legislation was intended they were told to promote Christian civilisation, but he feared it would only promote damnation and nothing else. He feared the South Africans had thrown the Bible into the sea. They did not love God as was evident from their actions, but loved the devil. And what was the British Government doing? Indians themselves helped the British to beat the Boers, and now Indians were suffering. They were ready to go to war to help a small community, but not the 350 millions of India. What patriotism and love could the Indians have for the British Commonwealth of which they were said to be a part?

"BE TRUE TO YOURSELVES."

Maulana Shaukat Ali said he was a soldier of Islam and India, and he had already given his opinion on the question in the columns of "The Chronicle." Whenever any Indian was doing any work for his country he has obstructed by the Government, however great he might be. While Indians were now quarrelling between themselves, he was sure the time was coming when the quarrels would disappear for ever and friendship would reign supreme. In South Africa there were nearly fifty thousand Muslims. But while Indians being enslaved everywhere they were fighting each other in India to their eternal shame. Let the Almighty give both Muslims and Hindus of this country strength enough to win Swaraj for India by joining together. He appealed to the people, because he had no hopes of getting anything from the Government. Let Indians be only true to themselves and to their country and no one would dare to treat them either in India or abroad as slaves!

GET RID OF FOREIGN DOMINATION

Mr. K. F. Nariman, speaking on behalf of the Parsi Community, said the Parsis, though they might have differences in other things, in this question they were not a whit behind the other communities of this country. He would ask them to consider the treatment Indians were getting in this country, and why should they be surprised that our countrymen in distant parts of the British Empire were treated with humiliation and injustice? In their own country they were not getting justice and foreigners were exploiting them and their resources. What had they done with regard to the Jallianwalla Bagh? Had their grievances been redressed, and what had they done to the perpetrators of the Jallianwalla Bagh butchery? Indians were paying them from the coffers of this country large pensions to the murderers and butchers of Jallianwalla Bagh. How could they then expect justice from a country in the government of which they had no hand at all? There was only one remedy for their grievances—and that was to get rid of foreign domination. The time had come for getting rid of this foreign domination by every constitutional means they had. What was done in India itself? In every important town they had large reserved areas in the name of military exigencies in which Indians were allowed to hold property only under certain restrictions and trade only with a license. He asked the public to withhold allegiance from the King-Emperor until their wrong in South Africa was righted by the Government.

BE STRONG IN YOUR OWN COUNTRY.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalary said the meeting was held on a place which was sacred to the memory of Lok Tilak who had taught them that Swaraj was their birthright. So long as they had no Swaraj in India they were bound to be treated like slaves in other countries. But what had they done for Swaraj during the last five years? Instead of making progress, they were actually going backward. If they wished to remove their grievances then let them cease quarrelling with each other and unite together for winning their goal "Why were Indians going abroad? Because they were exploited in their own country by foreigners, and let Indians be strong in their own country and no one would dare to treat them with contempt.

SWARAJ—AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said South Africa was their old enemy, and Gandhiji first won renown by his work for Indians there and because he felt he was powerless to do any good to them he had begun his work in India. What were they going to do to fight the proposed measure in South Africa? General Smuts told Mr. Sastri that while Indians was treated as fourth rate citizens in their own country they could not complain at being treated as second rate citizens in South Africa. But Government were not going to do anything in India to remove those disabilities. The Whites in Kenya threatened the British Government that if they gave equal rights to the coloured people the former would resist it with force. And what did the Government do? They did nothing to right the grievances of Indians and other non-Whites in Kenya. Was it possible for the two coloured people in the Empire to join together. The White Empire would always remain a White Empire and the coloured people would never have any place in it. The only remedy for their grievances was to win Swaraj, as soon as possible.

WILL THEY PROVE TRUE TO THEIR SALT?

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said it was the labour of Indians which had made South Africa what it was to-day, as it was a howling wilderness before. Indians who had made South Africa were treated as aliens and helots. They had no legislative franchise and other franchise was also restricted in some parts of the Union. And under the new Act all their franchise would be taken away from them. They would now be driven out of South Africa and this Bill was an indirects but slow and certain method for driving Indians from South Africa. Indian population there was to be turned into untouchables of the Empire. They were to be made Dheds and Bhangis of this Empire. But the remedy for this lay in India and not in South Africa. They had a Viceroy in India earning a huge salary, they had also the various provincial governors and other officials earning huge salaries, and what were those faithless people doing? Were they going to be true to their salt or not? Indians and Anglo-Indians who were eating our salt—now was the time for them to prove their loyalty to the people and also their fidelity. Let the Viceroy and the Governors resign, or had they lost all sense of shame? If they were true to India they ought to have cabled their resignations to the British Government long ago. In 1913 a mere threat by Lord Hardinge had brought about the necessary result, and yet Lord Reading was said to be one of the wisest men in England!

He promised in the immediate future to bring forward a resolution in the Municipal Corporation for the dismissal of all Colonials and South Africans, and he hoped not a single Indian would dare to oppose such a measure.

A voice: Sir V. A. Dabholkar!

Mr. Jamnadas continued that for breaking their chains abroad they would have to break their chains in India, and the birth of Swaraj in this country would automatically break them as the birth of Krishna broke the chains of the parents of Sri Krishna.

UNITE AND STRIVE FOR SWARAJ.

Raja Govindalala Bansilal said it was because they were divided in this country that they were insulted with impunity in other countries. They had the remedy in their own hands, and that was to unite together and strive for Swaraj.

MR. JOHN TURNER'S SYMPATHY.

Mr. John Turner said when he heard that this meeting was held he came there merely for the purpose of hearing the various speeches. He was also prompted to attend, because he was accustomed to open air meetings in England, in spite of its weather. With reference to the question they were discussing there, he would range himself immediately on the side of Indians. (Applause). To him no argument that could be brought forward against it would matter as long as Indians were human beings, and they were all one. He was not concerned with any material interests, and he would stand for equal justice for all human beings. But, he knew the vicious part alien immigration was playing in the Labour movement. He knew how aliens had been used again and again against the Labour movement which had prejudiced the workers many times. But that fact could not alter the fundamental situation. His regret was that Indians had to leave India, which was because of the economic pressure, which again was the result of want of political rights. If there was any truth in British Commonwealth if Indians left India to go to any other part of the dominions they must be treated with terms of equality. (Applause.) But, unfortunately, it was not the case in South Africa and Australia he was bound to admit that the organised workmen had shown a determined and hostile attitude towards Asiatics. But, he was not speaking for Australia or South Africa. He was speaking for Britain, and he was holding an important position in the Trade Union Congress in England. At the last gathering at Scarborough the council had been asked to go into the question and see whether it was advisable to send a deputation to Egypt, India and China to study the labour question in these countries. They might anticipate that next year the delegation which would visit India would be of a thoroughly representative character, and they were coming here as their brothers (Applause). They were not coming here with any feelings of condescension, and they would

(Continued on next page.)

THE MOROCCAN WAR.

COMMUNISTS' PROTEST.

24 HOUR STRIKE.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Paris.—The Communists' long-expected twenty-four hour strike principally as a protest against war in Morocco is due to come off on 12th October according to the order issued by the headquarters, late last night. The second order calls on the Communist members of the Paris Transport Services to strike to-day and to remain out till the wage demands are granted.—Reuter.

A FIASCO?

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Paris—The transport strike called by the Communists has proved a fiasco. The number of strikers was insignificant and the public were in no way inconvenienced.

Yesterday afternoon, the police searched the offices of the Communist organ "L'Humanite" and seized several thousand leaflets inciting workers to participate in the projected general strike.—Reuter.

Paris.—"L'Humanite" has published an order for general strike on 11th instant all over France as a protest against wars in Morocco and Syria and the new taxes. The opinion is generally expressed that the strike will fail like the transport strike. Paris taxi-drivers alone have decided to participate. Government have taken all measures to suppress attempts to prevent freedom of work.—Reuter.

FRENCH REACH SIDIBOUROKBA.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Fez.—The French cavalry has reached Sidibourokba, twelve miles South of Ajdir.—Reuter.

MR. FRED BRAMLEY DEAD.

SECRETARY TRADE UNION CONGRESS

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Mr. Fred Bramley, Secretary to the Council of the Trades Union Congress died suddenly at Amsterdam.—Reuter.

The son of a journeyman engineer, the late Mr. Bramley was practically self-educated. He served apprenticeship as a Cabinetmaker, became lecturer on social and economic questions, was employed by the "Clarion" newspaper for five years as lecturer, and later, appointed organising Secretary, Furnishing Trade Assiciation. Thrice was he elected to Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress and subsequently appointed Assistant Secretary. Since 1923 he had been Secretary of the British Trade Union Congress. He was 51 years of age at the time of his death.

MR. A. W. WATSON DEAD.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The death is reported of Mr. Arthur William Watson, formerly of the Indian Civil Service.—Reuter's Special.

[Mr. Arthur William Watson was born in 1874. He entered the I.C.S., in 1897 and served in Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Bengal in various executive and judicial capacities from 1899 to 1909. He was Secretary to the Bengal Government in Legislative Department in 1913. He was appointed to the post of Deputy Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Munition (England) in 1916 and was transferred permanently to the Home Civil Service in 1919.]

MATTEOTTI MURDER SEQUEL.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Rome.—It is understood that the Public Prosecutor's report for the Assize Court on the murder of Deputy Matteotti, last year, recommends three of the accused to the benefit of the recent amnesty and to be acquitted on the charge of kidnapping and complicity in the murder, inasmuch as their crime was not premediated while five others took part in the wilful murder without premediation. The latter will probably plead that they killed Sgr. Matteotti in self-defence owing to his furious attacks when endeavouring to escape.—Reuter's Special.

FASCISTS SATISFIED.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The accused whom the Public Prosecutor recommends for acquittal in connection with the Matteotti case are Filipilli, (ex-Director, Corriere Italiano), Marinelli, (ex-Secretary, Fascist Party and Rossi (ex-Head Press-Bureau.)

A report is received here of the great satisfaction among the Fascists throughout the country who regard it as undermining the mountain of evidence piled up by the opposition against the Party.

The five persons who will be indicted for murder without premeditation are Dumini, Volpi, Viola, Poverina and Malacria.—Reuter's Special.

"MOST FLAGRANT BREACH OF PRINCIPLES."

MR. TAMBE'S METAMORPHOSIS

NO BREACH IN SWARAJ PARTY

NO HOPE OF MINISTRY IN C. P.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 10.

Pandit Motilal Nehru has issued the following statement to the press:—

In accepting his appointment to the Executive Council of the Governor of the C. P. Mr. Tambe has committed the most flagrant breach of one of the fundamental principles of the Swaraj Party. His election to the office of President did not absolve him from the solemn obligation he owed to his Party, to his constituency and to the country to accept no office in the gift of Government. It was his duty, as I conceive it, to resign his seat in the Council and with it the office of President to which he was elected by the suffrage of

MR. S. B. TAMBE.

Swarajist President of the C. P. Legislative Council, who has been appointed as a member of the Executive Council of the Governor in succession to Sir Moropant Joshi.

his Party and declare his change of faith publicly before accepting a Government post. The first information I got of his appointment was from the press message announcing it. I do not know what part or lot if any the Council or the Provincial Swaraj Party of the C. P. had in bringing about this appointment. I am making enquiries on the subject and will issue a fuller statement later.

MR. TAMBE DISAPPOINTS HIS LEADER.

SWARAJ PARTY AS CONSOLIDATED AS EVER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 10.

Dr. Moonje, Leader of the Swarajist Councillors, when interviewed stated that he was thoroughly disappointed in Mr. Tambe and despite his desertion the Swaraj Party remains absolutely firm and consolidated. There was not the least cause for apprehension or fear of any kind and there was no prospect of formation of a Ministry during the life of the present C. P. Council.

BUREAUCRACY TO BE DISAPPOINTED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 10.

The appointment of Mr. S. B. Tambe, the Swarajist President of the C. P Legislative Council to the Governor's Executive councillorship in place of Sir M. V. Joshi, does not come as much of a surprise as there were thick rumours during the last two months of Mr. Tambe having been strongly recommended by Sir B. P. Standen. In the absence of any record of public service on the part of Mr. Tambe in the past his choice seems to be of the nature of grateful recognition by the Governor, Sir Montague Butler, for having unceremoniously disallowed, Dr. Moonje's proposal of moving a formal address expressing Council's opinion over the memorable speech of Lord Birkenhead. Mr. Tambe had been chafing under a keen sense of injustice which he supposed the Swaraj Party had done him in voting Rs. 10,000 annually and not Rs. 3,000 per month as his salary. Mr. Tambe was all along hankering to get into the Governor's Cabinet. Any shrewd observer of proceedings of the last two sessions of the C. P. Council would not have failed to notice the bureaucrat in Mr. Tambe.

The bureaucracy may be inclined to look upon Mr. Tambe as a good acquisition, particularly in supposing that they have succeeded in creating a breach in the Swarajist camp. If they were to build in the first flush of victory castles in the air, they will surely be disappointed in knowing that the Swarajists in the C. P. Council were consolidated and as firm as ever and there will be no prospect of a formation of Ministry during the life of the present Council. Mr. Tambe's acceptance of the post of Executive Councillorship without previously consulting his Swaraj Party is bound to be resented on all sides, as no one expected that he would go to the length of utter heartlessness in kicking the very ladder by which he has risen to the position he at present occupies.

ACCEPTED POST "IN INDIVIDUAL CAPACITY."

HON MR. TAMBE EXPLAINS.

NAGPUR, Oct. 10.

In an interview, the Hon. Mr. Tambe informs the Associated Press that he has accepted the post of Executive Councillor in his individual capacity and not as a member of the Swaraj Party, nor in pursuance of the policy of the Swaraj party. Though he has not formally resigned the membership of the Swaraj Party his appointment is tantamount to resignation.

Mr. Tambe is receiving congratulatory messages from various quarters.—A. P.

PARTY PLEDGE VIOLATED.

MR. SEN GUPTA SURPRISED.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 10.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, leader of the Bengal Swaraj Party, and Mayor of Calcutta, in an interview with a representative of the Associated Press said: "The acceptance by Mr. Tambe of the membership of the Executive Council of the Governor of C. P. came as a complete surprise to me. I knew nothing about it until I saw it in the papers. I immediately realised that Mr. Tambe had violated the party pledge. He was a member of the Swaraj Party. Notwithstanding his elected position as President of the Council, he was put up as a candidate by the C. P. Swaraj Party, and he was elected member of the Council though he was its President. He should have notified the Party that he was going to resign its membership and had changed his politics. I would have known from Pandit Motilal Nehru at Patna during the session of the All-India Congress Committee if there was any suggestion from Nagpur that Mr. Tambe was contemplating this step. I propose to move at the next general meeting of the [illegible] Party that no post, whether elected or nominated, in the Council carrying a salary be accepted by a member of the Swaraj Party. The Swaraj Party in the past has been known as a well-organised and disciplined party, and I can assure our supporters that strict enforcement and discipline of rules will be our guiding principle as a preparatory step for election which is coming in November 1926."—A. P.

SHOCKED AT NEWS.

NAGPUR, Oct. 10.

M. Abhyankar, M.L.A., and President of the C. P. Marathi Provincial Swaraj Party interviewed by a press representative on the appointment of Hon'ble Mr. Tambe as an Executive Council Member said that he was so shocked at the news of the acceptance of Executive Councillorship by Hon. Mr. Tambe that he should like to collect his thoughts before he gave an interview.

DISHEARTENING.

Dr. Moonji said that though the news of Mr. Tambe having accepted the appointment of an Executive Councillor in the place of Sir M. V. Joshi was rather disheartening from the party point of view it must be distinctly understood that Mr. Tambe had accepted the post in his individual capacity without the knowledge and the sanction of the party and it did not in the least indicate any kind of disintegration or laxity of discipline in the party whatsoever which was as strong and consolidated as ever. "Regarding the formation of Ministry there is not the least hope of it, at least in the life time of this council, which may or may not be dissolved according to the pleasure of the Government. Further developments depend entirely on whatever changes may take place in the general policy of the All-India Swaraj Party."

"A GROSS BETRAYAL."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 10.

The conduct of Mr. Tambe in accepting membership of the C. P. Executive Council is very strongly criticised both in the Congress and Swarajist circles. The "Hindu" characterises it as a gross betrayal, while the "Swarajya" calls upon the General Executive of the Swarajya Party to arm itself with sufficient safe-guards against such self-seeking exploiters and the "Swadeshamitran" characterises the act of Mr. Tambe as a monstrous violation of the basic principle of the Swarajya Party.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, in an interview, says, "It is perhaps the severest trial to which the Swarajya Party has been subjected, but I feel the Party will emerge out of the crisis more disciplined and triumphant." He suggests that the Congress itself should lay down non-acceptance of office and obstruction as two indispensable conditions of Council-entry.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, General Secretary, of the Swaraj Party interviewed said, "Indifferent as the Swaraj Party is as to what the particular job has tempted Mr. Tambe, it is bound to examine his conduct in the light of the party's constitution, rules, instructions and discipline." After referring to the terms of the pledge given by the Swarajist candidates before the last general election he says, "I may also state that when the question of acceptance of offices was again raised on a critical occasion in March last the Executive Council of the Swaraj Party met in Patna under the Presidency of Deshbandhu Das and instructions were sent out to the members of the Swaraj Party. In Nagpur, the Legislature referred to "the belief reported to be held by some Swarajist members that their electorates were in favour of taking office" and concluded "that the only means open to such members to ascertain the true wishes of the electorates was to resign their seats in the Council and seek re-election." The whole question will have to come before the Executive Council and to be dealt with emergently in as much as it possesses in urgent cases all disciplinary powers of the General Council."

Mr. Raghavendra Rao of the C. P. Hindustani Swaraj Party interviewed stated that so far as he was aware no reference was made either to the General Council or to the Provincial Executive of the Swaraj Party. It was unlikely, he said, that the C. P. Swarajists would take any action independently of the rest of the country. The issue was an all India one and should be dealt with only as such. He assured me that his own band of Swarajists would solemnly stand by their pledges.

MOSUL.

WHY FEISUL WANTS.

SEPARATION FATAL BLOW TO IRAQ.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

King Feisul in a statement to the press speaks of the pleasant memories of his stay in England and refers to the difficult and critical stage in Iraq's evolution. He expresses confidence that Iraq will soon become a factor of preservation of peace in the Middle East and that their raw products will play no insignificant part in the world's markets. King Feisul emphasises the friendliness of Iraquians towards Britain and declares that the separation of Mosul from Iraq will be terrible and possibly a fatal blow to Iraq, whereby progress which is already marking the administration of Iraq, will be indefinitely retarded, if not altogether reversed, and further military expenditure will be absolutely necessary.—Reuter.

KING FEISUL LEAVES ENGLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

King Feisul left Victoria at eleven this morning accompanied by his suite. Jafar Pasha Elaskerri, Iraq's Diplomatic Representative in London, travelled as far as Dover. A number of Arab notables met King Feisul at the entrance to the station and a little Arab girl presented a large bouquet of roses and carnations. Col. Destage of the Colonial Office represented Mr. Amery and Major-General Hanbury Williams conveyed a cordial message from the King to King Feisul.—Reuter.

DEPARTURE OF COMMISSION.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Paris.—General Laidoner will leave here for Mosul on October 11th to enquire into the reported deportation of Christians.—Reuter.

KING DISCUSSES MOSUL QUESTION.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Mr. Amery had a long conversation with the King, to-day, regarding his recent Iraq negotiations generally and Mosul particularly. The King has already discussed the Mosul question with King Feisul.—Reuter.

The King and Queen received the Begum of Bhopal, on Saturday.—Reuter.

ADVICE BY LORD BIRKENHEAD

The "Statesman's" London correspondent cables:—

London papers gave much prominence to and political correspondents indulged in, animated anticipation concerning the first meeting of the Cabinet to-morrow to discuss the Mosul question.

Lord Birkenhead is in complete disagreement with Mr. Amery's policy, and considerable significance is attached to Lord Derby's declaration at Liverpool that he was no supporter of the idea of remaining in Iraq.

Lord Birkenhead said he was determined to urge upon members in the Cabinet the necessity for making every effort to settle the Mosul quetion by mutual agreement with the Turks.

STRIKE AND RED PROPAGANDA.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

"Joe Smart's Special Late Paddock Message".—It was in envelopes so marked purporting to contain for racing tipsters a good thing for the day that Red propaganda pamphlets were spread to the troops during the recent manoeuvres. According to the "Morning Post", the Pamphlet is entitled "Are you blue or Red", and asks soldiers to reconsider continuance of their service in the Army, proceeds to attack capitalism, warns soldiers that they may be sent to strike areas with orders to shoot, recommends them to organise and winds up with a series of familiar Red slogans printed in big type containing an appeal to soldiers to fight with, and not against the striking workers.—Reuter.

PACT CONFERENCE.

GENERAL APPROVAL.

ITALY TO SIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Locarno.—The Conference has generally approved of the security pact.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Locarno.—General approval has been given to the pact with the exception of two disputed points the precise formulae for which have not yet been found. Italy, before agreement had been reached, announced her decision to sign the pact. The announcement was dramatic but was not surprising as it had been foreshadowed from the beginning. Italy's act will be of great consequence for the success of the Conference.

The Conference has been adjourned to 12th instant.

A communique says:—The Conference gave second reading to the articles of the pact on the basis of amendments submitted by the jurists.

The name of Italy which did not appear in the draft of the text drawn up in London has been added to the preamble among the contracting parties.

This confirms the declaration already made by the Italian delegates concerning Italy's intention to participate in the pact as a guarantor on the same conditions as Britain. Examination of the articles resulted in the adoption of the definite text on majority of points. The remainder have been reserved for later discussion.—Reuter.

EUROPE'S EASTERN FRONTIERS.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Locarno.—To-day's diplomatic conversations included an interview between Count Skrzynski and Mr. Chamberlain, after which both received press correspondents. It is stated that it would be the greatest mistake to suppose that Britain is not interested in the Eastern European frontiers, although she will not assume new obligations, and reserves absolute liberty for future. Count Skrzynski declared that Poland desired a fair compromise on the basis of the exitsing treaties and the Covenant of the League of Nations.—Reuter.

Locarno.—Herr Stresemann had an hour's conversation with M. Briand this morning. The latter subsequently expressed himself well-satisfied, and said that all the statesmen at the Conference were obviously determined to see the whole problem confronting the Conference from the European standpoint, and anyone at present wishing to unfurl the banners of war in Europe would scatter the seeds of civil war. All parties at the Conference must, therefore, make concessions in view of this fact.

Prince Scalea emphatically declared that Italy completely shared the standpoint of Great Britain with regard to the Security Pact.—Reuter.

PESSIMISTIC GERMAN PRESS.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Berlin.—Newspapers here do not share the optimism of the foreign press and consider that the conference has reached a deadlock. They declare that success or failure depends on the private conversations between the statesmen.—Reuter.

CONFERENCE TO BE OVER NEXT WEEK-END.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Locarno.—Two articles of the Pact reserved for further discussion relate to the guarantee for the Eastern Arbitration Treaties and the entry of Germany into the League; but fundamental differences with regard to these have apparently been already adjusted, and efforts are being made to find formulae for safe-guarding French rights while being also acceptable to Germany. The French and German delegates conferred on this subject this afternoon. Representatives of Poland and Czecho-Slovakia will join deliberations on Tuesday. It is hoped that the conference will finish its deliberations, next week-end.

GERMANY'S ADMISSION TO LEAGUE

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Mr. Chamberlain, on his return from a pleasure trip on the lake in company with M. Briand, Dr. Stresemann and Dr. Luther, said he was quite satisfied with the results of to-day's conversations which had carried the Conference further towards an agreement. Much, however, still remained to be done before the conference concluded.—Reuter.

Locarno.—It is reliably reported that the conversation on the Lake trip mentioned earlier referred exclusively to the question of admission of Germany to the League of Nations. Apparently a satisfactory formula has been found.—Reuter.

SHIPPING STRIKE ENDED?

SETTLEMENT BY DURBAN BALLOT.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Durban.—A secret strike ballot resulted in 311 votes being polled in favour of and 230 against the settlement.—Reuter.

Cape Town.—The shipping strike is considered to have terminated. Following on the settlement on the terms agreed to by the Durban ballot, the "Balarat" which was the first ship to strike at Cape Town sailed for Australia with 900 emigrants on board.—Reuter.

BE FREE IN YOUR OWN LAND

HOW TO FACE S. AFRICAN CALAMITY.

(Continued from previous page.)

report to the workers in England what they considered was the truth and nothing but the truth. He could not imagine their recommending that Indians in South Africa being treated otherwise than as citizens on terms of perfect equality. He could imagine them recommending to the South Africans to treat Indians on terms of equality. He did not want to speak on this question, but to have refused to do so would have showed merely his cowardice. He wanted Indians to lift themselves and make themselves treated as equal human beings. He wished them every success, and in doing what they were doing they were only doing themselves elementary justice. (Loud Applause.)

BE FREE IN INDIA FIRST.

Dr. N. D. Savarker said their fate was in their own hands, and unless they became strong in their own country they could not be treated with respect in other countries. They had to be free in India first, to be free everywhere. Let Indians who were weak now become strong and give battle to their enemies. If they were strong, they might be sure no one would have treated them with contempt and humiliation. Let their slogan be—unity and strength and they would achieve their goal.

MUSLIM LEAGUE'S SUPPORT.

Khan Saheb Bazza on behalf of the Muslim League supported the resolution. Unless Hindus and Muslims joined together for a united object they would never attain their object and no one would listen to them, for their opponents knew that their demands had no strength behind them.

CLEANSE YOUR HEARTS.

Pir Motamiya Sahib of Mangrol said his followers in South Africa were writing to him most blood-curdling letters about the humiliations heaped on them there. And what was to be done to remedy their grievances? What were they doing for their countrymen in South Africa? He regretted that that they were not doing anything for their freedom in India. Once the Hindus and Muslims became united in heart, nothing would keep Swaraj from them. What was wanted was real unity of heart, and not the unity of material interests. Let them cleanse their hearts and purify them and then fill them with love for each other, and everything would come alright. Hindus and Muslims, he regretted, were fighting each other over small things, while they were being enslaved in India and abroad. Each community was finding fault with the other and were thus ruining each other.

Mr. Shivadas Chapsey also spoke.

A CHALLENGE TO INDIANS.

Mr. B. T. Desai said it was a challenge thrown in the face of Indians, because Government knew that Indians could not do anything in retaliation. Let all the parties, and communities in India join together and fight for the common purpose they had in view. If they really intended doing work for their country, let them unite and thus free themselves from their slavery which had bound them down for so many years.

NO HELPLESSNESS.

Mrs. Naidu, in winding up the proceedings, said she was not making a speech as a member of the great public, but as the voice of the people in South Africa, whose representative she was. Therefore, she thanked them for showing such sympathy for the sufferings of our kindred in South Africa. They little knew how infinitely terrible it was to be slaves in other countries, and she never believed in the doctrine of helplessness, whatever others might say about it. By being free ourselves we could bring freedom to the people abroad. In their name she was conveying their sympathy to the men and women who were looking to India for sympathy and help. She wanted to say to the Government of South Africa, in her capacity as President of the South African Indian Congress, that India is no longer the India with folded hands and filling eyes. India will say that her kindred shall be free in South Africa, and that my word shall be as good as my bond. But by sympathising with their sufferings they had taken upon themselves the task of bringing succour and solace to the Indians in South Africa. She would hold them to their pledge and would demand in the name of the people of South Africa the utmost sacrifice from them till they were the free people of their Motherland. The work was only begun to-day and they should all go along the difficult path of sacrifice, unity of courage and effort. Indians had made South Africa to-day and their bones were refining the sugar in South Africa. Indians were as much Colonials as General Hertzog and Col. Cresswell, and they had the inalienable rights of the Colonial. And let the citizens of India set those people free from their slavery, she concluded.

The meeting then terminated at a late hour.

MAMMOTH GATHERING IN CALCUTTA.

"REFUSE TO REMAIN AS HELOTS."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 11.

A mammoth gathering was collected on the historical Mirzapur Park for observing the South African Day to-day. A resolution was adopted emphatically protesting against the anti-Asiatic Legislation, suggesting boycott of South African coal and requesting President, Indian National Congress to issue a manifesto to all Asiatic countries warning that the treatment meted out to Indians might be directed to any Asiatic nation.

Mr. Sen-Gupta announced that the aim of Indian Swaraj would be outside the British Empire, if humiliating injustice to India was perpetuated they refused to remain as helots of the Empire.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad said no amount of protest would mean anything unless India was strengthened from within.

Dr. Jatin Das Gupta believed the days of passing mere pious resolutions had gone. They must take economic retaliation against South Africa.

The meeting was requisitioned among others by Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, the Mayor of Calcutta, Sir P. C. Roy, Sir Nilratan Sirkar and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.—A. P.

AT DELHI.

DELHI, Oct. 11.

South Africa Day was observed at Delhi by a mass protest meeting held in the Queens Gardens this evening at which speeches were delivered protesting against the Asiatic Bill. Mr. Mahomed Ali presided.—A. P.

BRING PRESSURE TO BEAR ON GOVT OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 9.

Mr. A. Rangaswamiengar gives the following message regarding the South African Day: "I do hope that Bombay under the joint guidance of Mahatmaji and Sarojini Debi will give a most effective lead to the country and to the Government in combating the South African menace. I cannot improve upon the words employed by Mr. Joseph Royappen that the Bill was "the most un-British, most un-Christian and most inhuman measure it was possible for the mind of man to conceive." No wonder that true Caristians under the lead of the Metropolitan of India, Dr. Datta and others have fixed this great day of October 11th as a day of prayer on their part for the sins of those who profess the same faith with them in South Africa. It is unnecessary to say further of this atrocious piece of legislation, but it is necessary for the Government of India and the Viceroy not to take refuge in pious sentiments and pompous speeches but to realise that this is not merely part of a policy of root and branch clearance of Indians from South Africa, but of an Africander scheme in which the Britisher himself may soon find himself in the same positions and South Africa may get out of he bounds of Empire, in whose name the difficulty of intervention by the Home Government is sought to be justified. It is obvious that the South Africans carry on this vendetta against Indians not because they are Asiatics because South Africa welcomes Jews in any number and allows them to hold properties with a thousand times more than that of Indians, nor is it because that the Asiatic is deemed an alien—because the once-hated Hun is allowed and even encouraged to settle in South Africa. It is clearly the desire of South Africans to rebuild the old Africander policy by excluding Indians for the time being, but by finally working for freedom and separation from the Empire. That is the Nationalist polic in South Africa and unless His Majesty's Government probes this matter to its depths, takes courage in both its hands and deals with the problem with the responsibility that pertains to it, the situation that would arise is difficult to anticipate. Meanwhile the duty of India is not to place too much faith in despatches and representations that have led to nothing nor in deputations and conferences that are only dilatory, but to compel the Government of India to take whatever measures are open to them with the support of the people to put pressure not only on South Africa, but on the Home Government as well, to obtain a cessation of this long continued persecution and suffering.

PARSI RAJKEVA SABHA'S SYMPATHY

Mr. B. P. Bharucha wires from Daman:—

The Parsi Rajkeva Subha expresses its entire sympathy with Indians in South Africa in their hour of trial and trubulation, and warns the Imperial and Indian Governments against their present policy of procrastination, hesitation, hush-hush and half-heartedness which may result in the passing of anti-Asiatic legislation and consequent repatriation of Indians, thus creating a situation in India graver and acuter than any hitherto faced in this land. May wiser counsels still prevail!

CHICHERIN ROBBED OF MONEY AND PAPERS

LONDON, Oct. 10.

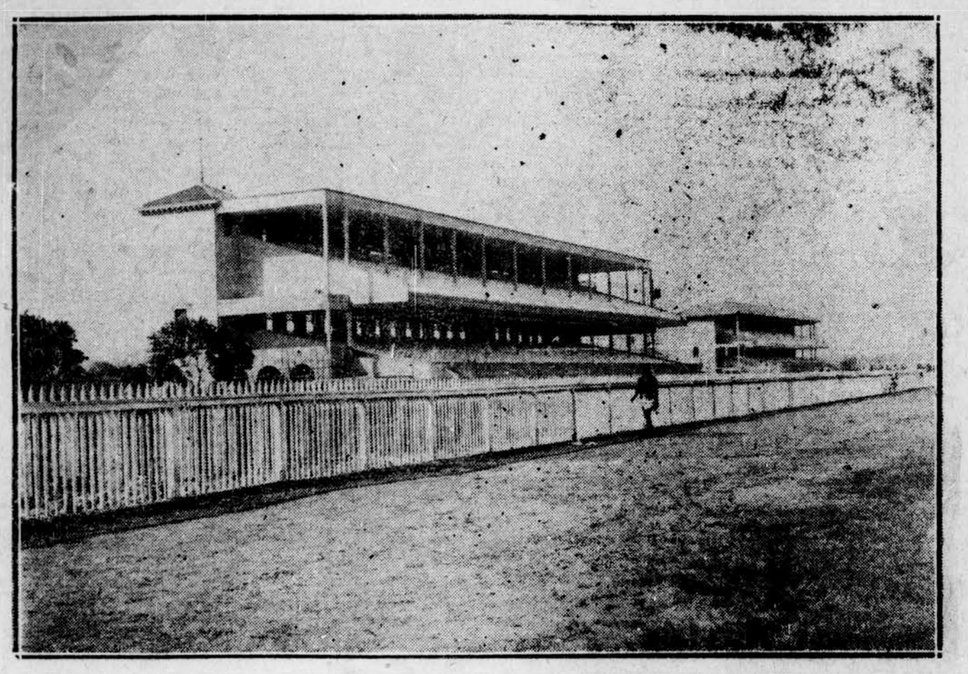
Riga.—When 50 miles distant from Moscow whither they were travelling by the Caucasian Express, M. Chicherin's private secretary, Figeltron, and the Polish Communist, M. Donbal, a prominent member of the Communist International were awakened in the middle of the night by a band of armed men who took all their money and papers and then succeeded in leaving the train while it was in motion without attracting the attention of the armed guard. It is generally considered that the outrage had a political motive.—Reuter.

SINDH HINDU CONFERENCE.

HYDERABAD (Sind), Oct. 10.

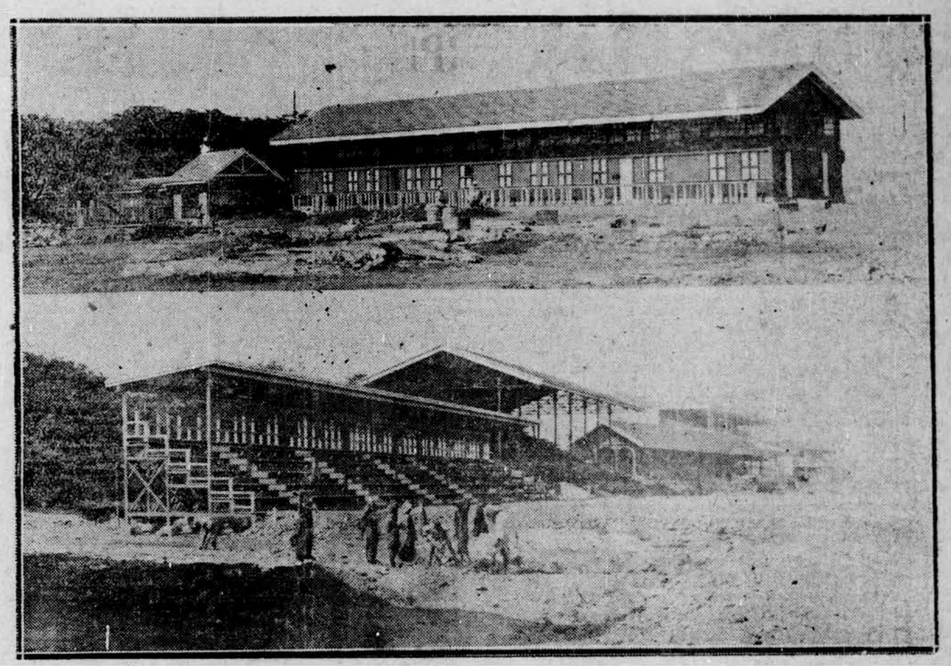
The first Sindh Hindu Provincial Conference met this morning under the presidency of Mr. M. R. Jayakar, M.L.C. About 1000 delegates attended from all parts of Sindh, most prominent Shindis of all shades of opinion being present.—A. P.

RECONSTRUCTED MAHALAXMI RACE COURSE.



"Bombay Chronicle" Photos.

THE NEW GRAND STAND AND MEMBERS' STAND.



TOP:—THE NEW TOTALISATOR IN THE SECOND ENCLOSURE.
BOTTOM:—A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE SECOND ENCLOSURE.

LANCASHIRE AND BOMBAY OPERATIVES.

NO CLASH OF INTERESTS

MR. J. TURNER WELCOMED.

Mr. John Turner the ex-Secretary of the Amalgamated Union of shop assistants, was welcomed by the representatives of diferent labour unions in Bombay on Saturday evening at Shete Building, Parel, Mr. S H. Jhabvala presiding.

Mr. Jhabvala in extending a hearty welcome to Mr. and Mrs. Turner on behalf of the workers of Bombay said the condition of the workers in the city was very bad. They had several unions, some of which were recognized by Government. In the strike of the mill operatives, he said, Government were lethargic and would not extend the same help and sympathy which the operatives expected from it. Referring to the condition of the railway employees, he said, in regard to leave, pensions and gratuity the workers had no voice and they were entirely at the mercy of their superiors. The railway companies accumulated a large fund by imposing fines etc., on poor workers which they utilized for promoting dances and social clubs of their superior staff. He appealed to Mr. Turner to remember the workers of India numbering 32 crores as India was practically a country of labourers to their friends at home and also be in touch with them while at home by correspondence and also fighting for their cause.

Mr. Turner, in reply, referred to the condition of the British workers in England. He said, the British organized labour was probably one of the strongest influences in Great Britain. The organized labour had been carefully studying not only their own conditions but also the extraordinary growth of the world capitalism and conditions of the workers everywhere. In their study they had had a profound impression on the condition of the workers in India and of Bombay. The Treaty of Versailles besides had brought forward the status of Labour in the forefront and in recognising Labour's claim they established the International Labour Conference. and thus for the time declared that Labour was no longer to be considered a commodity but was awarded human dignity and was promised that it would be treated so in the future. He was, therefore, glad that the workers of India had succeeded in getting a direct representation on the Geneva Conference.

TRADE UNIONISM.

He then dwelt at length on trade unionism and said it was absolutely and completely universal in principle and its scope. It was not based on race, colour or creed. It saw whether the workers received living wages for their work or not apart from colour, caste or creed. Wherever, therefore, the workers were exploited by the employers there was ground for establishing trade unions because to get a living wage for the worker was its basic principle A hundred years ago those who organized in Britain with a view to establish trade unions were deported; a hundred years after trade union organization was not only a powerful force in that country but was also recognized as such by the Government now thousands of sterling in assisting them. The Amsterdam Labour Congress, he said, was a step forward in the direction of trade unionism for it was international and had sympathy for not only one country but all countries on the face of the earth. In the course of his visit around the city he had seen that Bombay was very poorly organized and he therefore urged the workers to organize themselves if they wanted success. He also felt that India was much far behind than what Britain was a hundred years ago in matter of organization but still if they liked, willed and persisted they could become a powerful force in the country. They would be confronted with stupendous difficulties but they should decide to overcome them and go forward step by step until success was theirs.

SCARBOROUGH AND AFTER.

He then referred to the resolutions passed at the Scarborough Trade Union Congress in regard to international labour sympathising with India China, Japan and Africa and also against imperialism denouncing it as an exploiter of labour and said it was possible that in the very near future India would be officially visited by the delegates of the Trade Union in Great Britain and he urged the leaders of Indian labour to give the delegates every assistance in their study of the question of Indian labour. The delegates would not only visit India but also China and Japan and the other Asiatic and eastern countries. The British organized workers were seriously considering the importance of the Asiatic labour question and were prepared to back Indian workers in fighting their battle. He advised the Indian railwaymen to be in touch with the National Union of Railways, Railway Clerks' Union and Locomotive Firemen Association of England and represent their grievances to those bodies and he was sure they would always view with sympatheic consideration all their representations. The Indian workers any way should never give up their struggle but try to go on despite the difficulties and thus they would attract attention of the world's organizations and also earn sympathy from their own countrymen.

NEED OF CONCILLIATION BOARD.

Referring to the Bombay mill strike, he said the Lancashire mill operatives have been told to submit to reduction of wages in their salaries by their mill owners because of the Indian competition, as they say, in India labour being cheaper than England, Lancashire was not able to compete with India. The same argument was applied in the case of Indian operatives by the Bombay Mill owners namely that owing to the Lancashire competition they would not give the same wages as before and asked the Indian operatives to submit to a reduction in their wages. The fact was that many mill owners in Lancashire had an interest in the Indian mills and were shareholders both of the Lancashire as well as the Indian mills and in respect of reduction of wages they were duping both Indian and Lancashire operatives. The Indian operatives should therefore inform their Lancashire brethren that Indian operatives were not in any way competing with them and in going on strike they were purely guided by the economic question against the millowners. The Indian workers should also make an appeal through Mr. Bramley General Secretary, Trade Union Congress in England and state through him to the Spinners and Carders Association that the Indian operatives refuse to be used against Lancashire. [The sad news of the sudden death, at Amsterdam, of Mr. Bramley is published elsewhere.] He hoped Government would intervene and bring about a speedy settlement of the strike and urged Government as well as the workers and employers to establish a Conciliation Board to settle industrial disputes on the lines of English Conciliation Board.

Mr. and Mrs. Turner were garlanded before the gathering dispersed.

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MADRAS COUNCIL PRESIDENT'S ELECTION.

MR. SATYAMURTI'S NOTICE OF MOTION.

MADRAS, Oct. 10.

In connection with the election of the President of the Madras Legislative Council Mr. S. Satyamurti in the course of a letter to the press states that he had given notice of a question asking the Minister for Local Self-Government to say whether he had received any letter from the Governor promising support to his candidate and whether he had used that letter in canvassing for that candidate. He had also given notice of moving the adjournment of the House to consider the unconstitutional use of the Governor's name in canvassing for the Presidentship of the Council but he was persuaded not to press this at the time lest by doing so he might have imperilled the chances of their own candidate. He is, however, giving notice of his question and motion for adjournment in the usual course for the next meeting and trusts that if in the meantime no satisfactory answer is forthcoming, the Council will vindicate its dignity and self-respect.

MR. UDAYAR'S DENIAL.

Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar, M.L.C., Council Secretary, writes to the press saying that these statements are absolutely without any foundation and that His Excellency the Governor had not supported nor showed any predilection in favour of any candidate nor had any of the ministers, either directly or indirectly, suggested to anyone that His Excellency had shown his preference to any particular candidate.—A. P.

KAKORI DACOITY ARRESTS.

LALA LAJPATRAI'S PROTEST.

DELHI, Oct. 10.

Lala Lajpatrai writing in his weekly the "People" regarding the recent arrests in connection with the Kakori dacoity strongly criticises the way in which wholesale arrests had been made without the least clue being given to the accused as to their alleged connection with the dacoity, denying them access to their relatives and legal advisers and torturing them with fetters and handcuffs. The Government, he says, had learnt nothing by experience and is determined to let its agents drag its name in the mire. He is not afraid of any investigation or trial. But "It is a pity that an Indian Home Member should allow such a treatment to be meted to well-known public workers of his province on mere suspicion." Two of the arrested men belong to the Tilak School of Politics and Lala Lajpatrai says he must have been damnably deceived if they turn out to be revolutionaries. For the present he refused to believe that there is even a *prima facie* case against them.—A. P.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

PROGRESS IN RIGHT DIRECTION,

The annual general meeting of the Social Service League was held on Saturday, Mr. K. M. Jhaveri presiding.

The report stated among other things:

At the end of the year the League had under its management 9 night schools, out of which six are primary schools and 3 English schools one being a high school. The total number of students at these schools during the year was 404 with an average daily attendance of 324 students.

With the object jof training workmen employed in textile mills and increasing their efficiency the League started a textile technical school in connection with its Workmen's Institute at Parel, in July 1924. At present only night classes are held and instruction is imparted according to a syllabus approved by a Committee of experts in spinning and weaving. The instruction is both theoretical and practical. Recently the first year's students were examined and the results were quite satisfactory. The number of students on the roll is 33. A separate shed for accommodating machinery for practical training is nearly ready.

Through the Mahila Mandal or the Women's Branch of the League various classes are held for women. The sewing and cutting class started in 1922 showed a steady progress and 56 women took advantage of it during the year under report. Also First Aid and Home Nursing Classes are held from time to time for women at Parel.j A Maternity and Hygiene class was held for women at Angre's Wadi. There were 48 boy scouts and 20 cubs in the League's Troop.

The League maintains 5 libraries and reading rooms at different centres in addition to the travelling libraries. There were also many lantern lectures.

The League maintains a dispensary called Bai Bachubai Charitable Dispensary for women and children at the Working Men's Institute at Parel, It is in the charge of a lady doctor. During the year under report 16,739 patients (8481 women and 8258 children) were treated at this dispensary and on behalf of the Arya Mahila Samaj and milk was supplied to needy women and children as recommended by the lady doctor.

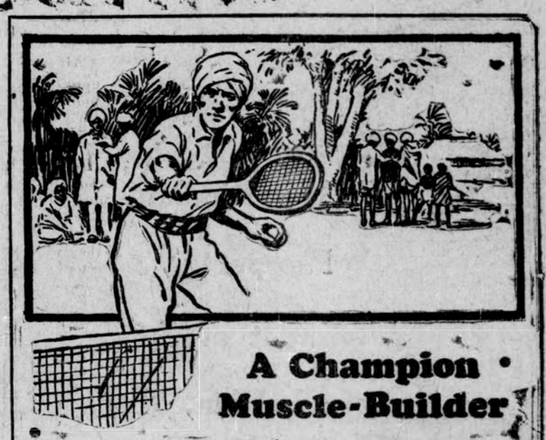
During the year under report 17 sanitation rounds were arranged. In addition to these rounds the several centres of the League devote particular attenton to the work of improving sanitation in chawls and localities. Florence Nightingale Village Sanitation Fund is also administered by the League. During the year under report four villages were paid Rs. 50 each on their undertaking to improve their sanitation and to collect locally an equal amount. The League co-operates with the Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society, whose police court agent works under the guidance and supervision of the League. During the year he secured release of 426 persons (225 Hindus, 153 Mahomedans, 44 Christians, 3 Parsis and 1 Chinaman) all of whom were first offenders. Twenty of them were women. Some of these persons were provided with food and clothing. The League has till now organised over a hundred co-operative societies. Many of these are now working independently. At the end of the year the League had 44 societies under its supervision. Of these, 40 are credit societies, a Banking Union, a Thrift Society, Medical Relief Society and one recreaton Club. Thirteen new societies were organised during the year under report, four of which are meant for Municipal sweepers, in addition to four societies already working for the benefit of menial municipal employees; over 40 societies are affiliated with the Banking Union.

Arrangements are made at the Working Men's Institute and the Parel Settlement to give free legal advice to the poor involved in legal difficulties. Since the Workmen's Compensation Act came into force, the League has been helping workmen to obtain compensation due to them. This work is rapidly growing and the number of cases helped up-to-date is 60 and the amount of compensation nearly Rs. 25,000. The League's programme of providing healthy recreation for the working classes consists in conducting Indian gymnasia called Akhadas, arranging theatrical performances at cheap rates and organising from time to time open air sports and fresh excursions.

The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 80,545-5-6 and the total payments to Rs. 81,603-15-3. Out of the balance of Rs. 27,456-8-10 only Rs. 5,156-8-10 is available for current expenditure the rest being locked up in Government Securities and the Reserve Fund. The League needs Rs. 50,000 for the Textile Technical School and for a shed for gymnasium etc. out of which at least Rs. 25,000 must be immediately found.

Messrs. B. N. Motiwalla, R. S. Asavale, and Hamley spoke in favour of the report and it was adopted.

The Chairman said the League was progressing in the right direction. He commended the League's works in reference to the Workmen's Compensation Act, for having prevented the men being exploited by interested parties.



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BURMA COUNCIL DISSOLVED

NEW ELECTIONS.

RANGOON, Oct. 10.

To-day's Burma Gazette states: His Excellency the Governor hereby dissolves the Burma Legislative Council with the effect from 10th October, and calls upon the constituencies to elect members on or before 7th December. The local Government has appointed 17th November as the date for polling.—A. P.

BOY ACTS WHILE MEN SHOUT.

A BRITISH PARALLEL TO BOMBAY CASE.

The Coroner of Bombay had occasion recently to comment adversely on the heartless conduct of a knot of spectators at the Apollo Bunder who instead of bestirring themselves to rescue a man who was drowning in the harbour were laughing at the unfortunate man's struggles. A case of a similar character is reported by the British Press. The Stoke-on-Trent correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" sends the following report:—

The gallantry of a fourteen-year-old boy in rescuing a little girl from drowning from a canal whilst several men stood on the towing path and made no attempt to save the child was recognised at Stoke-on-Trent to-day, when Walter, Prosser, of South Terrace, Stoke, was presented with the Royal Humane Society's parchment certificate for saving the life of Nancy Holland, a child of five years, residing at Frank Street, Stoke-on-Trent.

When the girl fell into the water and was almost drowning the men, it was stated, instead of acting shouted to Prosser, who was some distance away. He immediately plunged into the water fully clothed and brought the girl to the towing-path, where she recovered after artificial respiration.

TRAGEDY ON NIGHT OF MARRIAGE DAY.

BRIDEGROOM SUCCUMBS TO POISONING.

On the night of the 6th instant one Bandeali Shivji, a Khoja, got married and retired to bed after closing all the doors and windows. The next morning his brother Ismail went to call him and on receiving no reply he looked through the fanlight over the door and saw Bandeali and his wife Sherbanoo lying on the bed unconscious. He removed both the sick persons to the G. T. Hospital where Bandeali expired at 11-30 p.m. on Friday.

Medical evidence showed that death was due to pneumonia following carbon monoxide poisoning.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of death by pneumonia following carbon monoxide poisoning.

HOUSE COLLAPSE KILLS A PEDESTRIAN

At about 10 a.m. on Saturday an unknown Hindu, aged 45, was walking along Bapu Khote Street when the front wall of a four-storeyed building suddenly collapsed killing him on the spot. The police being informed removed the debris with the assistance of the fire brigade staff and extricated the body of the deceased which was removed to the morgue for the Coroner's inquest. The house belonged to a milk-vendor named Nanuman Baldeo.

COMMISSION AGENT'S COMPLAINT,

Gulam Mohiddin, a commission agent, doing work for Gulam Mohmed, a carpet-seller of Medows Street, reports to the police that on the 6th instant he went with a cooly named Bhikoo Lakoo with a dozen carpets valued at Rs. 3,135 to show to a customer at Nepean Sea Road. He then told the cooly to take back the carpets to the shop at Medows Street. In the evening when he returned to the shop, he learnt that the cooly did not turn up with the carpets and he has since absconded.

BEWARE OF SLIPPERY PAVEMENT,

Dulabh Lala (55), residing at Chowpaty, went to Amdy Building, Altaman Road, to see one of his relatives on 29th July last. He then went to a water closet where he fell down on account of the stone pavement being slippery. He sustained a simple fracture of the neck. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died on Thursday last, death being due to the fracture of the neck.

At the Coroner's inquest a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A WOMAN COMMITS SUICIDE.

At about 8-30 a.m. on Friday one Sakharam, High Court peon, residing at Haines Road, along with his wife, went to his duty and returned home at 8-30 p.m. He found the door bolted from inside and as he did not get any response to his knocks he forced it open with the aid of a neighbour named Baloo Ramjee and saw his wife Chandra hanging on a rope. Life was extinct. At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Sergeant Wixey of the Calcutta Police Reserve Force committed suicide on Thursday night by taking strychnine.

Mr. V Ramdas (Madras) who has already announced his candidature to the Council of State elections has issued a manifesto to the electors seeking their suffrage and earnestly appealing to them to record all their votes in favour of Swarajist candidates.

It is understood that the election of Mr. Ratnaswami as President of the Madras Legislative Council has been approved by the Governor.

The Madras District Congress Committee has decided to carry on non-violent propaganda to prevent people from betting at the Guindy races.

Dehra Dun, Oct. 8.—Swami Vicharanand, Editor and Publisher and Pandit Rishambhar Dutt Chandola, Printer of the Hindi weekly "Abhava" have been arrested under Section 153-A in connecion with certain articles published in that peper. Application for bail has been rejected by the District Magistrate.—A. P.

Amritsar, October 10th.—Indersingh and Sadhusingh have been further remanded to police custory as local Government's sanction for prosecuting them for manufacturing bombs has not been received so far.—A. P.

RECEPTION TO REV. FATHER J. REGO.—Under the auspices of the Mangalorian Catholic Association, Bombay, there will be a demonstration to congratulate Rev. Father Julian Rego, the first D.D. among the secular Indian clergy in South Canara, at 6-15 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at St. Ignatius School Hall, Jacob Circle. This will be followed by a lecture by Dr. L. P. Fernandes, Physician-in-charge, Father Muller's Hospital, Mangalore, on the experiences of his recent travels in Europe. Members of the Kanara Catholic community are cordially invited to attend.

Yeotmal, Oct 9: The C. P Government has decided to appoint a mixed committee to examine and report on the policy which should be adopted by Government with regard to the working of the Village Panchayat Act 1920.—A. P.

Rangoon, Oct. 10.—Jacob Ally, a Chittagonian employee of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, now on strike, was charged to-day before the Western Sub-Divisional Magistrate under Sections 321 and 392 I.P.C. with wrongfully confining and robbing a man named Abdul Hakim engine room tindal of the company's pilot-launch "Spey" on or about 29th Sept. The hearing was adjourned to 21st instant.—A. P.

Allahabad, Oct. 10:—The Government of United Provinces have sanctioned the introduction, during the current financial year, of compulsory primary education for boys in Agra, Aligarh, Jhansi and Muttra municipalities. The total number of municipalities in the United Provinces in which compulsory primary education for boys will be enforced will thus be raised to 23.—A. P.

Arrangements are being made to revive "Muslim Herald" as a daily English paper in Allahabad.—A. P.

Madras, Oct. 9.—Dr. J. Ph. Vogel, Professor of Sanskrit at Leyden University delivered his first university lecture this evening at the Senate House on Early Buddhist Art of India. It dealt with early monuments of Buddhist Art. Dr. Vogel before he accepted the Sanskrit chair of the Leyden University was in India for 12 years in the Archaeological Department and is recognised as an authority in Indian archaeology.—A.P.

A Panchgani correspondent writes:—Mr. M. H. Ahmed, Physical instructor, Udipi, South Kanara, has been giving free instruction in America and Indian drill to the students of the Panchgani Hindu High School.

The Executive Committee of the Passenger's Traffic Relief Association has drawn the attention of His Excellency the the Viceroy and Governor General of India to "the humble memorial dated the 8th August 1925 of the Kathiawar Hitvardhak Sabha in the matter of Dwarka Pilgrim Tax proposed to be reinstated by the Nawanagar State."

A Seoni correspondent writes:—The Agarwal community Seoni assembled in a meeting on Thursday night and placed on record their protest against the order of his Highness the Maharana of Udaipur, depriving the Agarwal subjects under His Highness' Government from observing their immemorial customary rites, amounting to religious sanctity, of wearing Chawar and Chhatar at the time of marriage celebrations, in virtue of their being the descendants of Maharaja Agrasena, and prayed His Highness to revoke his order.

A Gondia correspondent wires:—"Acharya Ray on his way back from Jubbulpore halted at Gondia at the invitation of Sjt. Chaturbhoy Vithaldas. He inspected local bidi factories round about this place up to Nagpur. He also visited Sree Anama Glass Works of A. V. Pandit. The sight of these local Swadeshi industries filled Acharya with delight."

The Boy Scouts of the Karwar High School staged "Ekach Pyala", an anti-drink drama, in aid of the Scout Fund on the 3rd and the 4th instant.

An official message received at Patna from Gaya stated that Durga processions passed off peacefully.—A. P.

Shillong, Oct. 10.—Mr. G. P. Roy, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, arrived here last evening on a tour of inspection. A reception was given to him by the combined postal and telegraph staffs.—A. P

Madras, Oct. 10.—In an article on the Swarajist programme the "Swadesamitran" refers to the alternative draft programme of Mr. Jinnah and his friends in Bombay which was put in print and fully discussed at an important Conference of the Swarajya Party that settled the final programme at Allahabad on 20th February, 1923.—A. P.

A Lucknow correspondent wires:—The objects of the Khuddamul Haramain are as were described in the Lucknow All-India Conference resolutions, namely: (1) to have Ibn-e-Saud and his Government ejected from the Holy Land immediately, (2) to keep Jazirat-al-Arab free from non-Muslim interference and such rule or authority as of Wahabees, and (3) to leave secular the Government of Hedjaz to Hedjazians.—A. P.

Lucknow.—His Excellency the Governor of the United Provinces will hold provincial Durbar at Lucknow on 3rd November.—A. P.

Lucknow.—The All-India Banwarilal Cup Hockey Tournament will commence at Lucknow this year on 17th November. Ties will be drawn on 12th November.—A. P.

A Kumta correspondent wires:—The prize distribution ceremony of the Gibb High School, Kumta, was performed by Mr. Bhide, District Collector. The Collector advised students to take fullest advantage of the opportunities that were open to them.

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SATYAGRAH IN AKOLA,

MESSRS CHITALE AND SAHASRABUDHE CHARGED.

AKOLA, Oct. 10.

In connection with the Hindu-Muslim tension, proceedings under section 107 Criminal Procedure Code have been started against Messrs. Chitale and Sahasrabudhe. They have been released on bail and the case has been fixed for 19th. Messrs. Gopalkrishna Cholkar, Vishvanath Natu Girnikar and Godhole offered Satyagraha and courted arrest. Satyagraha is to continue from day to day. To-day's Satyagrahis were arrested far from the mosque. 5,000 Hindus peacefully witnessed the arrest.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

BOMBAY, Oct. 11.

The Provincial Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress for the Madras Presidency have decided to hold the sixth session of the All-India Trade Union Congress in Madras in January, 1926.—A. P.

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POONA SEVA SADAN.

GOVERNOR'S VISIT.

His Excellency the Governor made the following speech on Thursday at the prize distribution of the Poona Seva Sadan:

I do not think I need tell you that it gives Lady Wilson and myself the very greatest pleasure to visit, for the second time, an Institution whose name, I think I can safely say, is a household word throughout India. We visited your Institution a year ago, as Mr. Devadhar has told you. It is true the visit was a somewhat hurried one not that we did not spend a considerable time in seeing the numerous activities of the Society—but a whole day would be insufficient to give any visitor an adequate realisation of the many spheres of usefulness for which the Society is responsible. We had, however, some opportunity of seeing the excellent work which is being done here, and the speech which we have just heard read must, I am sure, have given us all a still clearer idea of the wide-spread activities of your Society, and of the excellent work which is being done in the cause of women's education in India.

The development of women's education, and of medical relief for women and children is of comparatively recent growth in India. The importance of this work cannot be over-estimated, and, as I have said before, the most encouraging sign in this connection is the very keen interest such work is arousing among the women for whose benefit it is intended. I feel sure that it deserves and I trust will receive, every support possible from the wealthy and the philanthropic not only of Poona, but of the whole Presidency of Bombay. It seems very clear to me that you cannot expect any country to progress rapidly, so long as one-half of the population, by which I refer to the women and children, remains in a comparatively backward state in such matters, for, in every country, it will be found that the character and training of the men in their boyhood years depend on the teaching they receive from their mothers before they go into the world to the ordinary educational institutions. It is for this reason, among many others, that I have been always glad to give whatever support I can to the Seva Sadan, and Lady Wilson and I both very much appreciate the expressions of gratitude to ourselves and to Government for anything we have done to encourage and support your Society.

Perhaps one of its strongest claims on the public for financial support is the fact that your work is not sectarian in character, and that the women and children whom you help are drawn from all classes and communities. This enables you to make a widespread appeal for support, which would perhaps not be justified had you confined yourselves to the uplift only of one community, and your policy provides an excellent example of co-operation and freedom from all communal and sectarian bias, and is a policy on which I sincerely congratulate you.

It is natural that an institution which has expanded so rapidly should find itself faced with very considerable financial difficulties. So far as your educational activities are concerned, you are entitled to claim grants-in-aid from Government, and from the local authorities, on the same scale as other similar institutions, and I have no doubt that any applications you may make to Government in this connection will receive the most sympathetic consideration from the Education Department and from the Minister, as I can assure you they will receive from myself.

VISHRAM BAGH WADA.

Referring to the request for the lease of the Vishram Bagh Wada to the Seva Sadan his Excellency said, personally, he knew of no institution or society society that had a better claim, by reason of its past record and present performance, on the Vishram Bagh Wada than the Society, and he gave an assurance that, when the time came to make a final decision, the fullest weight would be given to all the facts and arguments brought forward in support of the Seva Sadan's claim.

His Excellency then remarked:

"I have listened with great interest to the very full account of your activities, which has just been read, and I heartily congratulate those who have passed out of your Institution on the manner in which they are maintaining the splendid traditions which they have acquired during their course of training here. To those who are at present undergoing training, I can only say that I hope they will prove themselves worthy successors of those ladies whose names have been mentioned on this occasion, and that, when the time comes for them to go out to their wider duties in other parts of the Presidency, they will continue to follow these very high traditions."

His Excellency also eulogised the services of Mr. Devadhar. He said:—"I have personally, as Lady Wilson has, an ever growing admiration for his enthusiasm, which never flags, his energy, which daily seems to increase, and his optimistic outlook on the future, which is an example to all. A deep debt of gratitude is owing to him, and to his willing band of excellent workers. I thank you all again most heartily for the very kind reception you have given to Lady Wilson and myself, and I only wish to add that it has given us very great pleasure to come here and distribute the prizes, and that we both tender to you all our very best wishes for the prosperity of the Seva Sadan."

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THE MESSAGE OF KHADI.

MAHATMAJI'S APPEAL TO BEHAR WOMEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADHUPUR, Oct. 8.

Gandhiji addressed a ladies' meeting last night, attended by not less than a thousand women, at Giridih. His Hindi speech was translated word for word in Bengali for the benefit of the Bengali ladies. In the morning to-day he addressed another public meeting at Giridih and left for Madhupur. A good, though silent, reception was organized. He accepted an address from the Madhupur Municipality and opened the new Municipal Hall, which was locked with a silver padlock, by means of a silver key, both of which were presented to him after the ceremony. Thence he went to the local National School, where also an address was presented. In the afternoon to-day he addresses a ladies' meeting, a public meeting and starts for Katihar by the afternoon passenger.

AT KATIHAR

"RIGHT royal RECEPTION"

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KATIHAR, Oct. 9.

Gandhiji left Madhupur for Katihar last evening and was greeted by big crowds as usual on intermediate stations. He was given a right royal reception at the Katihar station by an exceptionally big crowd which followed his car to his residence. He addressed a public meeting this afternoon attended by more than fifteen thousand men. Mahatmaji visits this Purneah District for the first time and so the enthusiasm and engerness for his "darshan" knows no bounds. He was presented separate addresses on behalf of the public, the Municipality and the untouchables of Katihar. A purse of Rs. 1,000 was also presented. In his reply he laid much stress on the use of Khadi, removal of untouchability and temperance. He finished with an appeal for the Deshbandhu memorial for which about Rs. 230 were collected on the spot. In the night he addresses a ladies' meeting and then proceeds to Kishengang by the night train reaching there to-morrow morning.

KATIHAR, Oct. 9.

Gandhiji this afternoon addressed a very silent public meeting. He had the common message of Khadi and commercial unity for all and the message of the renewal of untouchability for the Hindus and temperance and other social reforms for the Santhalis, who were present in large numbers. His message for the Santhalis was translated to them in their own language. Thence he went to the ladies' meeting. He asked the assembled sisters to take to spinning for the sake of their poor sisters who could ill afford to keep two dhoties at a time and who were thus wedded to a perpetual uncleanliness by not getting the chance of a wash, which never occurred unless they bought a new dhoti, and thus provide them with one clothes. Decent collection was made on the spot. Thence he visited a local temple called Gurudarbar.

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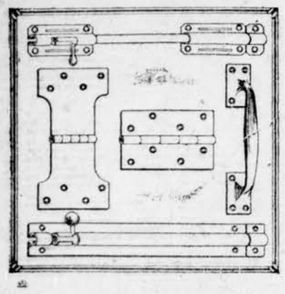

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